Migration in Sudan

A COUNTRY PROFILE 2011

IOM International Organization for Migration

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87_10

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CONTENTS

List of tables and figures **5**

Abbreviations and acronyms **9**

Foreword **13**

Executive summary **17**
Context of migration 17
Migration trends 18
Possible future trends in migration 20
Policy framework governing migration 22
Data gaps and limitations 22
Recommendations on data production and migration management in Sudan 23

A. Brief historical evolution and migration trends in Sudan **25**
A.1 Historical overview 25
A.2 Migration trends 26

B. Current migration patterns within the development context **29**
B.1 Demographic, socio-economic and development context 29
B.1.1 Demographic context 29
B.1.2 Socio-economic and development context 34
B.2 Immigrants 38
B.2.1 Sources and definitions 38
B.2.2 Introduction to immigrants 40
B.2.3 Demographic characteristics and family composition of immigrants 41
B.2.4 Refugees and asylum seekers 42
B.2.5 Labour immigrants 44
B.2.6 Foreign students 46
B.2.7 Irregular immigrants 46
B.3 Emigrants 47
B.3.1 Sources and definitions 47
B.3.2 Introduction to emigrants 49
B.3.3 Demographic characteristics and family composition of emigrants 51
B.3.4 Refugees and asylum seekers abroad 53
B.3.5 Labour emigrants 55
B.3.6 Students abroad 57
B.3.7 Irregular emigrants 59

B.4 Diasporas 62
B.5 Remittances 66
B.6 Migration trends and their consequences on socio-economic and human development 67

C. Migration policy framework 71
C.1 Overview of key domestic legislation and recent migration policy developments 71
C.2 Key institutional actors involved in migration management and diasporas 75
C.3 Analysis of policy coherence issues 80
C.4 Overall assessment of the migration policy context 83

D. Conclusions 85
D.1 Main findings on current migration trends 85
D.2 Possible future trends in migration 89
D.3 Recommendations regarding improving migration statistics 93
D.4 Recommendations on future research on migration 97
D.5 Recommendations on migration management 99

Annexes 101
I. Main concepts and definitions generally adopted for the national migration profiling initiative 101
II. Summary of data sources 103
III. Statistical annex 105
IV. References and internet links 137

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Trends of immigration to Sudan and countries' groups according to the UN, 1960 27
Table 2: Literacy and education indicators, 1999 (in %) 37
Table 3: Valid residence permits by country of citizenship and reason, 1 January 2010 40
Table 4: Evolution of population with Sudanese origin according to official statistics of countries of destination, 2000–2008 50
Table 5: Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers abroad, around 1 January 2009 54
Table 6: Main features of today irregular emigration and staying abroad of Sudanese nationals 60
Table 7: Irregular migration of third-country nationals (TCNs) in the EU, 2008–2009 60
Table 8: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese (TRQS), 2006–2009 65
Table 9: Push and pull factors of migration in Sudan 68
Table 10: Migration and development indicators in Sudan, 2008–2009 69
Table 11: Status of agreement on selected human rights and migration related conventions 75
Table 12: Functions and responsibilities of national institutions involved in the migration management and diasporas and the statistical production in Sudan 76
Table 13: Migration stock estimates for Sudan, beginning of 2010 86
Table 14: National and international data sources accessed for the Sudan Migration Profile 2010 or potentially useful for updating and further analysis 103
Table 15: Main demographic indicators, most recent national and international values 105
Table 16: Population by state and sex, May 2008 106
Table 17: Selected economic and development indicators, most recent national and international values 107
Table 18: Foreign population by country of citizenship, sex and zone of residence, Northern Sudan, 1993 108
Table 19: Stock of refugees by country of citizenship, 1980–2010 110
Table 20: Stock of refugees by living condition, 1998–2010 111
Table 21: Stock of refugees by living condition and state, 1 January 2009 111
Table 22: Stock of asylum seekers by country of citizenship and condition, 1 January 2009 112
Table 23: Applications for asylum by country of citizenship and state, 2009 112

Table 24: Refugees in Sudan who were granted asylum by other countries, 1986–2006 113
Table 25: Organized returns/repatriations and resettlements of refugees undertaken by IOM by country of destination, 2005–2009..... 114
Table 26: Work permits granted to foreigners for working in national projects by country of citizenship, type and sex, April–December 2009..... 114
Table 27: Emigration rate and geographical distribution of Sudanese, Arab and world migrants, 2000–2002 115
Table 28: Sudanese population abroad by selected countries of residence, 1 January 2000–2008 116
Table 29: Sudan-born population abroad by selected countries of residence, 1 January 2000–2008 117
Table 30: Sudanese population in Saudi Arabia, comparison of available data and estimate for March 2010 118
Table 31: Sudanese population abroad by selected countries of residence, age group and sex, 1 January 2008 119
Table 32: Sudanese immigrants according to selected receiving countries, 2000–2007 122
Table 33: Acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese citizens by selected countries, 2000–2008 124
Table 34: Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries, 2006–2009..... 125
Table 35: Voluntary returns of Sudanese refugees by country of origin, from 2005 to 26 June 2010 125
Table 36: Repatriations and voluntary returns of Sudanese refugees by country of origin, 2005–2008..... 126
Table 37: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by country of residence, 9 March 2010 127
Table 38: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by occupation and sex, 9 March 2010..... 128
Table 39: Education and employment of Sudanese and other immigrants in OECD countries, around 2000..... 129
Table 40: Sudanese leaving for working abroad with registered contract by receiving country, 1998–2007 130
Table 41: Sudanese leaving for working abroad with registered contract by receiving country and occupation, 2007 131
Table 42: Sudanese students in tertiary education in selected countries, academic years 1997/98–2006/07 132
Table 43: Sudan-born students in tertiary education in selected countries by field of study, 2000–2002 133
Table 44: IOM Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) of Sudanese migrants by country of origin, 2005–2009 134

Table 45: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese migrants (TRQS) by field, 2006–2009 135
Table 46: Summary remittances data, Sudan, Arab countries and world, 2007 136

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Evolution of total population since 1955/56 30
Figure 2: Age pyramid of Sudan, May 2008 31
Figure 3: Main source of drinking water, 2000 36
Figure 4: Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2008 38
Figure 5: Refugees by country of citizenship, 1 January 2010 42
Figure 6: Work permits granted to foreigners for working in national projects by country of citizenship, April–December 2009 45
Figure 7: Valid residence permits for study by country of citizenship, 1 January 2010 46
Figure 8: Sudanese, Arab and world migrants by area of residence, 2000–2002 49
Figure 9: Share of females and child dependency ratio of Sudanese population abroad in selected countries, 2008 52
Figure 10: First residence permits[1] granted to Sudanese nationals for family reasons by reason in selected EU countries, 2008 53
Figure 11: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by country of residence, 9 March 2010 56
Figure 12: Sudanese students in tertiary education in selected countries, academic years 1997/98–2006/07 58
Figure 13: Sudan-born students in tertiary education in selected countries by field of study, around 2000 59
Figure 14: Acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese citizens in selected countries, 1995–2008 63
Figure 15: Emigration rate of Sudanese physicians, 1991–2004 64
Figure 16: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese (TRQS) by field of activity, 2006–2009 65
Figure 17: Migrant remittances inflows/outflows, 1990–2008 66
Figure 18: Stock of refugees by country of citizenship, 1992–2010 90
Figure 19: Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries, 2006–2009 91
Figure 20: Sudanese leaving for working abroad by receiving country, 1998–2007 (logarithmic scale) 92
Figure 21: IOM tracking of cumulative returns by state of return, 2007–2010 93

Figure 22: Total labour force participation rates by sex, 1990–2008..... 108
Figure 23: Age pyramids of Sudanese population residing abroad in selected countries, 2008 120
Figure 24: Share of females among the Sudanese yearly immigrants in selected receiving countries, 2001–2007 123
Figure 25: Sudan-born workers with tertiary education by occupation in selected countries, around 2000..... 128
Figure 26: Migrants' remittances by continent of origin, 2007 136

Abbreviations and acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACS	American Community Survey
AUC	American University in Cairo
AVR	Assisted Voluntary Returns or Repatriations
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (Egypt)
CARDS	Community Assistance for Reconstruction, Development and Stabilization (programme)
CARIM	Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration (EUI)
CAS	Central Administration for Statistics (Lebanon)
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDAW	United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
CES	Conference of European Statisticians
CGD	Centre for Global Development
CMRS (FMRS)	Centre for Migration and Refugee Studies (formerly Forced Migration and Refugee Studies Centre)
CMW	United Nations International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
COMPAS	Centre on Migration, Policy and Society, University of Oxford
COR	Commission of Refugees (GoNU Ministry of Interior)
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CPR	Central Population Register
CRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
CTS	United Nations Surveys of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems
DfID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DIOC	Database on Immigrants in OECD countries
DRC	Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex
EAMRI	East Africa Migration Route Initiatives

ESPA	Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement
EU	European Union
EUDO	European Union Democracy Observatory on Citizenship
EUI/RSCAS	European University of Florence, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies
EUROSTAT	Statistical Office of the European Commission
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GoNU	Government of National Unity (Sudan)
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HAC	Humanitarian Aid Cooperation (Commission)
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IECM	Integrated European Census Microdata (project)
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
ILMAS	Implementation of the Legislation on Migration and Asylum Statistics (project)
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMMIS	Migration and Gender in Global Context – Implementing Migration Studies (African European research project)
IOM	International Organization for Migration
JAM	Joint Assessment Mission
LABORSTA	International Labour Migration Statistics Database
LFS	Labour Force Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MEDSTAT	Euro-Mediterranean Statistical Cooperation (EC cooperation programme)
MICS	Multiple Indicator Clusters Survey
MPI	Migration Policy Institute
MTM	Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue
NATAC	The Acquisition of Nationality in EU Member States: Rules, Practices and Quantitative Developments (project)
NCP	National Congress Party

NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCR	Optical Character Recognition
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
RCPI	Rapid Capacity Placement Initiative
RQS	Returns of Qualified Sudanese
RRR	Return, Reintegration and Recovery (USCMDPS
SMS	Sudan Medical Survey
SCMDPS	Sudan Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies
SSCCSE	Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation
SSRRR	Southern Sudan Recovery, Return and Reintegration
SPLM	Sudan People's Liberation Movement
SPaKTEN	Sudanese Partnership for Knowledge Transfer by Expatriates Nationals
SSWA	Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad
THESIM	Towards Harmonised European Statistics on International Migration (project)
TOKTEN	Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals
TRQS	Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese
TWG	Technical Working Group
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UNDESA	United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGMD	United Nations Global Migration Database
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNMIS	United Nations Mission in Sudan
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Foreword

Over the past four years IOM has prepared Migration profiles for more than 30 countries in different parts of the world, including Africa, South America, Europe and Central Asia.

The concept of a Migration Profile was originally conceived by the European Commission as outlined in the European Commission's Communication on Migration and Development (2005) and the Global Approach to Migration One Year on: Towards a Comprehensive Migration Policy (2006) as a means of providing statistical data related to migration in the partner countries of the European Union. The idea was that such profiles would inform and guide assistance programmes in migration and other related initiatives through an evidence-based approach. However, the original concept has evolved and increasingly Migration Profiles go beyond simply compiling a statistical report on migration and have become important tools for governments, providing a framework for migration-related data collection that directly feeds into policy development.

Historically the collection of migration related data in Sudan has been limited and coordination between the ministries and institutions involved in migration has not been ideal. Furthermore, there has been no clearly defined migration management strategy. Within the framework of a project funded by IOM's 1035 Facility, IOM has been working with the Secretariat for Sudanese Working Abroad to establish the Sudan Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies in order to enhance coordination among Sudanese authorities to produce reliable data and inform the migration policies of the Government of National Unity and the Government of South Sudan.

As part of the process of compiling this Migration Profile an inter-ministerial technical working group (TWG) was established to coordinate the data collection from relevant bodies. The TWG enabled departments and institutions to provide input for the author of the report at different stages including at the final review process. The expectation is that the TWG in Sudan is continued in tandem with Sudan's High Council for Migration both to provide updates for the profile but also as a sustainable mechanism for inter-departmental cooperation. In due course, it is expected that informed policy planning in all aspects of international migration will be achieved in Sudan.

The Migration Profile for Sudan would not have been possible but for the efforts of several people. We would like to thank in particular the author

Giambattista Cantisani for drafting the report and Prof. Al-Hadi Abdul Samad Abudlla, Director of Sudan Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies for his guidance during the process. Thanks must also go to Claire Bolt, Roberto Pitea, Salah Osman and Mark Richmond for their roles in coordinating, reviewing and editing the Migration Profile as well as Mutaz El Tayyeb, Intisar Hussein and Samah Mohammed, researchers at the Sudan Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies for their invaluable support. Last but by no means least we would like to express our sincere thanks to the government officials and members of the TWG who have provided important input to the report.

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SUDAN – Basic facts	
Population (May 2008)	39.8 million
Total area	2,505,000 km²
GDP per capita (2008)	USD 1,353
Human development index rank (2007)	150
Net migration rate (2005–2010)	0.6 per 1,000 population

Sources: Fifth Population and Housing Census (2008), UNDP (2009), UNDESA (2008b and 2009c).

Executive Summary

Context of migration

Following the country's independence, Sudan was characterized by several conflicts, political instability economic and environmental degradation, lack of sustainable forms of livelihood, famine and population displacement, in particular in the South. Neighbouring countries also experienced similar challenges and development problems. These factors resulted in significant waves of internal and international displacement and made Sudan an important emigration, transit and immigration country, both for economic and forced migrants.

Peace negotiations held with the assistance of international community progressively lead to the end of the longer conflict between North and South and to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 9 January 2005, an agreement paving the way for the creation of a Government of National Unity (GoNU) and a Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and new national elections and a referendum on self-determination of Southern Sudan in 2011. The CPA and the results of the referendum will prove to be fundamental to economic and social recovery in the whole Sudan.

According to the May 2008 Census, the population of Sudan reached 39.8 million people. The Sudanese population is composed of more than 150 national ethnic groups. Natural population growth is significant, resulting in a young demographic profile, with 62.2 per cent of the population aged less than 25 years old. According to the National Population Council, in the last three decades the population, mainly young and highly educated males moving from the South and including millions of IDPs, tended to concentrate in the more resource rich and developed states of Khartoum, Al-Gadarif, Southern Darfur and Red Sea. Despite the huge returns since the signing of peace agreements, further displacements occurred, in particular in Darfur (up to more than 50% of the population). This still makes Sudan the country with the highest number of IDPs in the world, together with Colombia.

After the economic decline during the civil war, since the signing of CPA the economy of Sudan experienced a rapid economic growth sustained mostly by foreign direct investment in the oil sector. Agriculture is still the main source of livelihood for the large rural population, in particular in Southern Sudan. However, the vast agricultural potential of Sudan remains mostly untapped

due to lack of investments and limited effectiveness of policies, in addition to environmental deterioration and climate change.

The incidence of poverty in Sudan is very high, in particular in rural areas. In 2007 about 30 per cent of population did not use an improved water source and 41 per cent of children aged less than 5 years were under weight for their age. IFAD estimated that in 2007 more than half of people were living below the poverty line of USD 1 a day and about almost the half in rural areas were surviving under abject poverty conditions, especially in conflict-affected areas.

These factors make Sudan one of the most vulnerable developing countries, despite future potential from the exploitation of oil and other natural resources. The return to stability and the opening to a global economy following the signing of CPA have created the conditions for a new course for the state economy. After the result of the 2011 Referendum, it can be expected that this trend will grow if stability is maintained.

Migration trends

Immigration

Immigration flows are mostly from neighbouring countries and represent a typical case of South-South migration. The stock of foreign-born population in 2010 is estimated at around 750,000 people. The informal nature of human mobility from neighbouring countries and the existence of an irregular migration phenomenon in the country mean that the total number of foreign nationals in Sudan could be much higher.

Most the foreigners in Sudan (around 685,000) are recognized refugees coming mostly from Eritrea, Chad and Ethiopia. These stocks decreased by around half in the last 20 years due to voluntary and organized repatriations. In addition, a number of asylum seekers and an unspecified number of irregular migrants from the same neighbouring countries are resident and/or transiting through Sudan, the latter generally spending long periods in the cities along the main migration routes towards Libya, Egypt and the Red Sea coast. Given the need for self-maintenance, many refugees and irregular migrants enter into the informal labour market.

A last main category of foreigners is represented by economic migrants coming from the neighbouring countries and other countries such as China, India, Philippines and Turkey – working in national and international positions

according to the development of the Sudanese labour market which widely asks, at this stage, for the contribution of qualified manpower from abroad.

Overall, young men compose the majority of immigrant population, although families and women are also present, especially in the case of refugees. Immigrants are mostly located where the pressure from neighbouring countries is higher, i.e. Eastern Sudan, Darfur, Equatoria and Khartoum State.

Emigration

Sudanese emigration includes both labour and forced migrants. Sudanese citizens and people with Sudanese origin currently living abroad can be estimated at between 1.2 and 1.7 million people, however this figures need to be taken with caution due to different coverage and systems, missing data and limited comparability. Sudanese abroad are as likely to reside in countries with low and medium human development (51.3% - mostly neighbouring African countries) as in countries with high or very high human development (48.7% - primarily countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, Europe and North America).

Despite the significant number of returns following the signing of the CPA, 390,000 Sudanese refugees are still living in camps or urban settings in neighbouring countries, in particular Egypt, Chad, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia; they often face difficult living conditions and have limited access to social services and employment.

Sudan counts between 880,000 and 1,338,000 economic migrants, over half of which are concentrated in Saudi Arabia, with the rest in other Arab countries and a smaller proportion in Western countries. Sudanese in Saudi Arabia tend to be mostly male single workers (54%). Sudanese in Arab countries work prevalently in low-skilled occupations (around 75-80%), white collar jobs (around 12-15%) and high-skilled occupations (5-10%) including medical specialists, engineers, university professors, teachers, lawyers, legal advisers, entrepreneurs and managers suggesting the existence of brain drain in some professional categories such as health professionals.

It is difficult to estimate the size of the Sudanese diasporas in Western countries, due to different national definitions and the prevalence of dual nationals and naturalized Sudanese, in particular for the older destination countries such as the United States and United Kingdom.

According to UNESCO, overall approximately 2,900 Sudanese leave abroad for tertiary education each year to the West as well as other countries such as Malaysia, Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, India and Pakistan. Anecdotal evidence seems to confirm that one of the preferential routes to emigration of highly skilled Sudanese is through pursuit of undergraduate and postgraduate studies abroad.

Various sources such as the ICMPD reports highlight the relevance of irregular movements from and through Sudan, however according to the data of main receiving countries Sudan does not appear to be a big country of origin of irregular migrants. This may be due to the fact that Sudanese who enter other countries irregularly (especially EU) do so to apply for asylum.

Remittances

Remittances play an important role for families and communities of origin of migrants in Sudan. The amount of formal remittances sent to Sudan has been increasing since 1995, reaching a total of USD 1.9 billion in 2008. However, according to the UNDP, remittances per capita in Sudan are significantly lower than in all the Arab countries (respectively USD 46 and USD 125). The use of informal channels to send remittances to Sudan might be very common given, inter alia, the informal nature of Sudanese migration (especially to neighbouring countries), the prevalence of informal economy and lack of penetration of financial services in many parts of Sudan.

No country-representative information is available on the use of financial remittances received by Sudanese households from both abroad and within the country, however empirical observations point to possible use for daily consumption, housing and land, education and health as well as occasional events such as weddings, burial ceremonies and migration.

Possible future trends in migration

Immigration

Because most of the Ethiopians and Eritreans currently in Sudan fled during the years of instability and war in the Horn of Africa, it can be expected that there will be no significant future inflows and that returns might further reduce the presence of refugees in Sudan. However, as some refugees have been living in Sudan for a long time and developed networks and family connections in Sudan, they might be less prone to return to their countries of origin. Finally, transit of irregular migrants in Sudan adds an extra layer of uncertainty to

these predictions making it difficult to project the future evolution of refugee populations.

The current and future growth in terms of foreign investment in Sudan may result in increased temporary immigration of foreign workers, driven on one hand by expectations of stability in the post referendum phase and on the other by the magnitude of Sudan's natural resources. Future labour immigrants will most likely come from Asian and Middle Eastern countries and will be both high-skilled and medium skilled.

Emigration

The signing of the CPA has coincided with a number of returns of Sudanese refugees, with the exception of those in Chad who mostly come from Darfur. Apart from conflicts, lack of economic opportunities at home has resulted in a number of Sudanese moving for employment abroad, in particular low-skilled workers towards the GCC countries. Sudanese emigration flows to the Gulf are overall slowing down, perhaps due to the increasing competition of low-skilled workers from Asian countries. While the impact of the economic crisis has generally been relatively mild in the GCC, it is difficult to predict how this is going to translate in terms of future trends, given the unpredictability of changes in both push factors (conditions in Sudan) and pull factors (attractiveness and ease of entry to the GCC labour markets).

The result of the 2011 Referendum will be crucial in determining whether more Sudanese will return, especially refugees from neighbouring countries. Despite the expectation of positive developments following the referendum, some of the key push factors for Sudanese to seek employment abroad such as having better career prospects in the GCC or joining relatives in Western countries will remain.

Internal displacement

Perhaps the single most critical development to be expected after the 2011 Referendum is the return of Southern Sudanese living and/or displaced elsewhere in Sudan or in neighbouring countries. Recent IOM monitoring reports estimate that from January 2007 to July 2010, more than half of total estimated four million people displaced from or within Sudan have returned to their places of origin, in particular to the states of North Bahr El Ghazal and Southern Kordofan (IOM, 2010b). However, after the peaks of 2008 and 2009 the number of returns has been decreasing and it is not possible to speculate

about future trends given the high level of uncertainty as to the willingness of remaining displaced Sudanese to return.

Policy framework governing migration

Sudan does not have yet a comprehensive migration management strategy. Many ministries and national institutions in Sudan are involved in various aspects of migration policy and management, however coordination appears to be limited, although increasing under the work of High Council for Migration and the national Technical Working Group (TWG) established for the purpose of this national profile. National initiatives in the field of migration management are strongly supported by the international institutions (also under the framework of regional initiatives).

Given the size and ramifications of migration-related phenomena in Sudan, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs (including returns), irregular migration and trafficking of human beings, border management, and migration and development are the most pressing priority for policymakers.

Data gaps and limitations

The measurement of international migration in Sudan is characterized by the lack of regular statistical production and inadequate coverage of administrative sources.

The full results of the 2008 Census were not available during the drafting process of this Migration Profile. Despite the presence of several registration procedures for immigrants and emigrants, the use of administrative sources is very limited and fragmented, with no data linkage neither regular tabulation and dissemination, and overlap between national authorities.

The use of international data sources from destination countries of Sudanese migrants is limited by the adoption of different definitions, exclusion of naturalized people and citizens of Sudanese descent and irregular migrants.

Recommendations on data production and migration management in Sudan

More policy developments and programme interventions are needed in almost all the areas of migration management. A comprehensive approach

should lead to a coordinated involvement of national agencies, civil society organizations and international institutions operating in the country.

The consultations undertaken under the framework of this Migration Profile resulted in the following set of recommendations:

1. Improving awareness of migration issues and establishing coordination mechanisms for better policy development, data collection and migration management. The TWG established for the purpose of this profile could serve as a basis for this.
2. Introducing further measures to facilitate the return of refugees and other categories of Sudanese migrants such as provision of education/health services, training, income-generation and labour placement schemes in areas of origin in Sudan.
3. Enhancing the coverage and quality of administrative registration, especially in terms of registration of foreign workers, irregular migration, trafficking and return of Sudanese migrants (for instance introducing information campaigns on its modalities and/or incentives).
4. Fighting irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking of human beings and further developing policies, legislation and data collection in these areas.
5. Enhancing the capabilities of national institutions in terms of equipment, technical training, policy advice, regular participation in international fora on various issues of migration management including, inter alia, border management, international migration law, concepts and definitions, data gathering and analysis.
6. Mainstreaming migration into development and poverty reduction plans.
7. Extending and better coordinating the initiatives intended to encourage the involvement of Sudanese diasporas and associations abroad in development activities in Sudan.

The consultations and inter-agency coordination arising from the production of this first Migration Profile of Sudan also call for establishing a mechanism to update the data contained in this profile on a regular basis and in a concerted manner.

A. Brief historical evolution and migration trends in Sudan

A.1 Historical overview

Historically Sudan has always been the place where different ethnic groups, tribes, religions and cultures converged and lived alongside one another.

Modern Sudan evolved from the condominium government jointly established in 1899 by the United Kingdom and Egypt, which ended in 1956 when a unified Sudan reached self-determination. Since then, the country has known social, economic and political issues that have escaladated into conflict and eventually into civil war. The more acute phases of the conflicts in 1956–1972 and 1983–2004 encompassed famine and other upturns and the displacement of people within Sudan, as well as in neighbouring countries.

According to some estimates, the second war and famine-related effects resulted in more than two million deaths and more than four million people displaced mainly internally, in particular in the South. Peace negotiations between the National Congress Party (NCP) and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM) held with the assistance of international community progressively led to the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) of 9 January 2005. This agreement granted a six years autonomy to Southern Sudan, decided for holding national elections in 2009 (later on moved to April 2010) and a referendum for the independence of Southern Sudan in 2011 and established a good opportunity and hope for economic and social recovery in the whole of Sudan. A Government of National Unity (GoNU) and a Government of Southern Sudan (GoSS) and their respective constitutions were temporarily established for these purposes.

Apart from the North/South conflicts, further disputes broke out in the Eastern states in the 1990s and in Darfur in 2003 (ICG, 2006). While in East the conflict has somehow stabilized through the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement (ESPA) with the Sudan Eastern Front signed in October 2006, the situation in Darfur has resulted in 200,000 to 400,000 deaths and around two million displaced people spilling over the borders with Chad and Central African Republic.

In addition to the above, since 1965 Sudan has also experienced a large inflow of refugees and displaced people from neighbouring countries due to political instability, natural disasters and lack of sustainable livelihoods.

As a result of all these developments, over the course of the past decades Sudan has experienced significant waves of internal and international displacement within, from and to the country.

A.2 Migration trends

Sudan has traditionally been a destination country for people arriving mostly from neighbouring countries and West Africa, which was facilitated by the existence of trading and pilgrimage routes. Moreover, many foreigners arrived under the British administration, in particular Egyptians and Indians. After the independence, in compliance with international recommendations, Sudan started hosting people looking for asylum; firstly in 1965 with the arrival of first official refugees from Zaire (the current Democratic Republic of Congo) followed by more significant inflows from Uganda, Chad, Ethiopia and finally Eritrea in the 1980s and 1990s. The National Law on Asylum, introduced in 1974 in accordance with principles of international law, encourages voluntary repatriations while providing for the self-maintenance of refugees in Sudan in the absence of conditions suitable for return in their country of origin.

According to the Commission of Refugees (COR), in 1993 the number of refugees reached a peak of more than 1.4 million. These refugees were mostly from Eritrea (67.7%) Ethiopia (18.6%) and Chad (10.4%) (see Annex III, Table 19).

Around 381,600 foreigners were enumerated in Northern Sudan during the fourth Population Census the same year,[1] once again people mostly from Eritrea (60.0%), Ethiopia (20%), Chad (7.5%, mostly in rural zones), Nigeria (4.5%) and Egypt (1.6%, mostly concentrated in urban zones where they represented 4.3% of total foreigners) (see Annex III, Table 18).

Table 1 provides an overview of the main immigration trends from 1960 to 2010. The data from UNDESA (2009a) presented here is also consistent with the estimate from the 2000 Census Round provided by the *Global Migrant Origin Database* established by the Development Research Centre (DRC) on Migration, Globalization and Poverty, University of Sussex.

[1] Due to the civil war, the 1993 Census was differently undertaken across the country's territory, so that most of data from that operation are available for Northern Sudan only (cfr. Sub-section B2.1).

Table 1: Trends of immigration to Sudan and countries' groups according to the UN, 1960

		Sudan	Arab states	World
Stock of immigrants (1000)	1960	242.0	3,311.1	77,114.7
	1990	1,273.1	15,354.4	155,518.1
	2005	639.7	21,327.3	195,245.4
	2010[1]	753.4	25,731.4	213,943.8
Annual rate of growth (%)	1960–2005	2.2	1.5	1.1
Share of population (%)	1960	2.1	3.4	2.6
	2005	1.7	6.8	3.0
Proportion female (%)	1960	47.2	46.7	47.0
	2005	48.3	43.6	49.2

1. *Projections based on long-run tendencies that may not accurately predict the effect of unexpected short-term fluctuations such as the 2009 economic crisis*

Source: UNDP (2009, based on UNDESA,2009a).

In addition to traditional labour immigration from neighbouring countries and refugee inflows, in the last few years people from new countries of origin such as China, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Turkey started entering and settling in Sudan mainly for economic reasons. Some sources such as ICMPD (2007) and UNODC (2008) also point to a recent increase in irregular migration flows, including transit migrants who are often stranded for several years in Sudan.

As for emigration, many Sudanese left the country due to economic reasons but also political instability during the periods of civil war, in particular at the beginning of the 1990s. Sudanese communities started growing in countries of destination including those neighbouring countries that hosted a large number of refugees as well as countries of destination in the West (the Netherlands, Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States as well as, more recently, Canada and Australia). In the case of emigration to other Arab countries such as Libya, Saudi Arabia and the other Gulf countries, Sudanese people have mainly considered and still consider emigration as a temporary experience for improving knowledge and revenues.

Sudanese abroad have generally maintained important ties with their families and their country of origin. Many of them have considered contributing to the national development or even returning to Sudan, in particular in the last few years given the better prospects provided by the CPA and related government initiatives.

B. Current migration patterns within the development context

B.1 Demographic, socio-economic and development context

B.1.1 Demographic context

Population composition and demographic indicators

The *Fifth Population and Housing Census* undertaken in spring 2008 provides a snapshot of current demographic scenario in Sudan, while also allowing comparing the demographic and socio-economic evolution of the country since previous censuses undertaken in 1955, 1963, 1983 and 1993.[2]

Box 1: Demographic census and other recent statistical operations in Sudan

The *Fifth Population and Housing Census* of 2008 was initially planned ten years after the 1993 census but was then postponed given the positive expectations of peace negotiations. This huge operation was undertaken with support from international organizations, first of all UNFPA through a Population Census Support Unit based at UNFPA Country Office. The Sudanese Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE) acted as implementing entities in Northern and Southern Sudan respectively. The enumeration was based on present population and undertaken through short forms and long forms, the latter administrated to 10per cent of enumeration areas. Data were registered using Optical Character Recognition in two separate centres in Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan and then merged and elaborated centrally in Khartoum.

Apart from the census, the following statistical operations were undertaken in the last years:

- The *Labour Force Survey* (LFS) in 1996
- The *Sudan Medical Survey* (SMS) in 1999
- The *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* (MICS) in 2000
- The *Sudan Household Health Survey (*SHHS) in 2006
- The *National Baseline Household Survey* in 2009

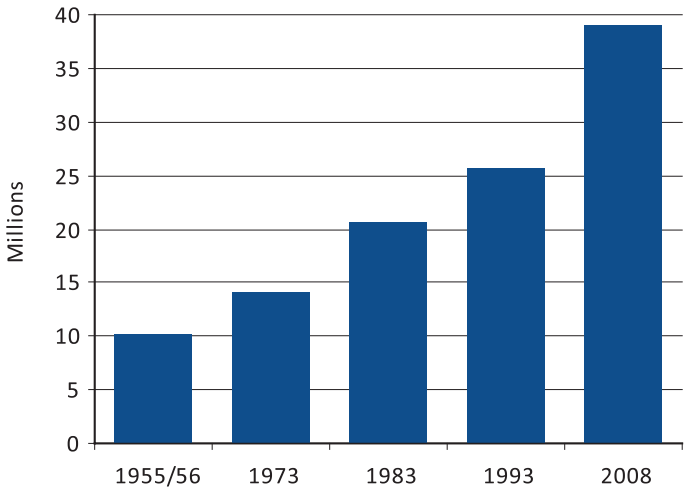
As for the census, the surveys above undertaken after the signing of CPA have been implemented in parallel in Northern and Southern Sudan under the responsibility of respective line ministries and statistical institutions and with support from the international and bilateral donors. The same will also apply to a new national LFS currently under preparation.

(Based on UNFPA (2006), national publications and direct consultations had for the Migration Profile Project).

[2] The 1993 census had partial coverage of some areas in Southern Sudan so that results were based on estimates and presented by regions only.

In this section census tables published by CBS and SSCCSE and other data taken from official statistical publications are complemented by estimates provided by the United Nations (UN) in two recent publications: the *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision* (UNDESA 2009c) and *World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision CD-ROM Edition* (UNDESA 2008) as well as the World Bank for infant mortality indicators (cfr. Annex III, Table 15).

Figure 1: Evolution of total population since 1955/56



Source: CBS (2009c).

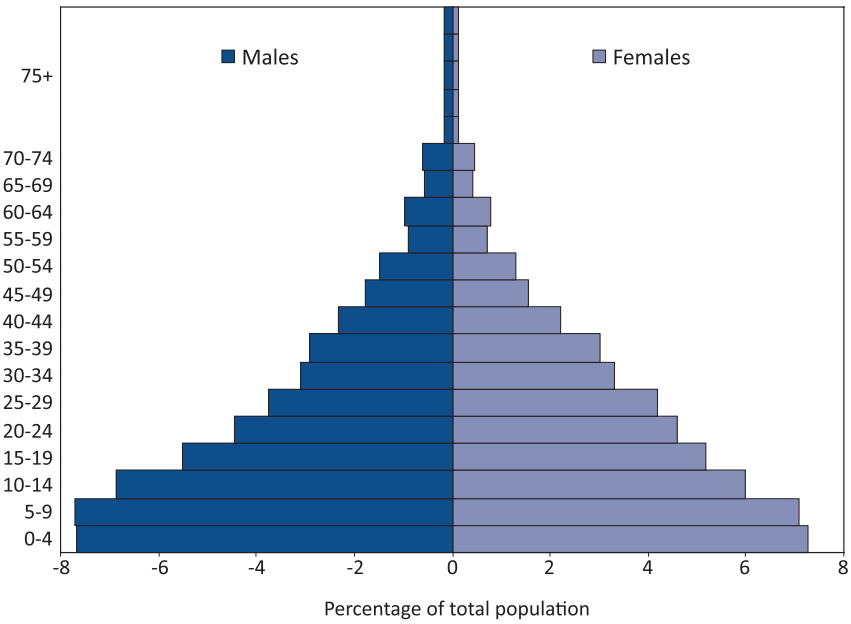
According to the last Census, the population of Sudan in May 2008 was over 39 millions, double the population recorded 25 years before. This fast population increase is mostly due to the natural increase of population (i.e. births outnumbering deaths) rather than to net migration. In fact, improvements in term of mortality level went together with slower decrease in birth rates. According to UNDESA (2009c), the total fertility rate stands just over 4 children for women, which implies a decrease of about 2 children in about ten years. On the other hand, population inflows are compensated by population outflows. The UN estimates a yearly net migration of 0.6 per 1,000 population for the period 2005–2010.

The structure of population by age (cfr. also Figure 2) denotes first a very young demographic profile, with 62.2 per cent of population aged less than 25 years and a child dependency ratio[3] of 81.6 per cent. Concerning the sex

[3] Population aged less than 15 years as percentage of working age population aged 15–60 years.

distribution, women at age 25–39 outnumber men significantly, probably an indication of prevalence of male emigration.

Figure 2: Age pyramid of Sudan, May 2008



Source: CBS (2009c).

In addition to the main ethnic divide between North and South, the structure of the Sudanese population is complex and diversified, with more than 150 national ethnic groups (and some 400 different languages and dialects).

Geographical distribution of population and internal migration

The population of Sudan is scarcely and irregularly distributed across the large national territory, with a general density of 15.6 inhabitants for square kilometre only (compared to 3.6 of Libya, 14.7 of Algeria, 71.7 of Ethiopia, 78.3 of Egypt and 135.7 of Uganda) and it is estimated that 45.2 per cent of the population lives in urban areas.[4] Extreme differences exist between rural and urban areas with reference to demographic characteristics, income, living conditions, access to water or services and other aspects.

[4] The 45.2% is taken from the World Bank Open Data where it is part of figures calculated by the UN according to national definitions of urban population. The CBS provided an alternative value of 29.5% in the 2008 census computed as the percentage the population living in districts with at least 1,000 inhabitants.

The population is mostly concentrated in Northern Sudan (over than 30 million people according to last census, i.e. around 79% of total), which is bigger than Southern Sudan and has been the destination of sustained inflows of people escaping civil war, environmental degradation, unemployment and lack of sustainable forms of livelihood. Data presented in Annex III, Table 16 shows that the most inhabited states such as Khartoum (5.3 millions), Southern Darfur (4.5 million) and Gezira (3.6 million) are in Northern Sudan, while just two out of the eight Southern states have a population of more than 1 million people.

In the last three decades the population tended to concentrate in the more resource rich and developed states of Khartoum (with around 45% of internal immigration at time of 1993 Census), Al-Gadarif, Southern Darfur and Red Sea. Waiting for the complete results of the 2008 Census, a computation of movements within Northern Sudan undertaken by the National Population Council using the results of the *1996 Labour Force Survey* estimates more than 1 million of people in each of directions Rural/Urban and Urban/Urban. These migration flows to urban centres concerned mainly young and highly educated males, but they also included whole families (National Population Council 2007 and 2009).

It is also possible to distinguish significant seasonal internal movements for work in the agricultural sector, stock rearing and in the agro-industrial sector. Some of the seasonal movements across the southern international borders have given rise to conflicts for the use of land during the dry season. Finally, a significant minority of Sudanese are nomadic and therefore continuously move from a state to another and even between Sudan and a neighbouring country.

The full results of the 2008 Census will make it possible to delineate a more accurate and up-to-date portrait of the geographical distribution and the recent internal movements of population in Sudan, also with regard to the phenomenon of the internally displaced people (IDPs), which has been and still appears to be a major challenge for Sudan (cfr. Box 2).

Box 2: The phenomenon of internal displacement in Sudan

Numbers and features of internally displaced people (IDPs)

Armed conflicts, tribal clashes, deterioration of environmental conditions and prevalent rural poverty in the past two decades have resulted in massive numbers of people being internally displaced in Sudan. According to the Joint World Bank / UN Assessment Mission of 2005, the last North/South civil war alone led to the displacement of approximately four million people within Southern Sudan, within Northern Sudan (originating from Southern Kordofan) and from Southern to Northern Sudan. Despite significant waves of returns since the signing of CPA and ESPA, further displacements occurred in other states of the country, in particular in Darfur.

The Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre reports at least 4.9 million IDPs concentrated mainly in Darfur (more than 50% of the population), in the Greater Khartoum area, South Kordofan, the Eastern states, ten states of Southern Sudan as well as in the other Northern states. This makes Sudan the country with the highest number of IDPs in the world, together with Colombia.

IDPs are exposed to various types of problems, from the lack of employment and income to inaccessibility of public services, deportation and relocation of their settlements. Return is complicated by the poor infrastructure in Southern Sudan and other areas of origin, the erratic duration of travelling, the fears about security and situation in the place of origin as well as better living conditions and employment opportunities found by some IDPs in the urban context of settlement in Northern Sudan. According to IOM village assessment in South Kordofan where returnees represent 24 per cent of total population in 2009, 47 per cent of villages assessed did not have a functioning school and 81 per cent did not have a functioning health facility, with peaks of 90 per cent in some localities.

The returns of IDPs

The return of IDPs and internationally displaced persons is a priority aspect of the national recovery and peace-building policies and the international support to Sudan and since the start of the negotiations of the CPA a number of entities were created (for instance, the Return, Reintegration and Recovery Section at UNMIS) and a number of return programmes were implemented.

Concerning the return movements in the North-South and South-South directions, since the introduction of CPA around 116,000 IDPs were assisted with travel and integration at the point of arrival by the UN-IOM/GNU/GoSS return programme. However, as the majority of IDPs returned spontaneously, the national authorities and international community were obliged to locate and provide assistance in each return route. This was and still is undertaken through the IOM tracking of spontaneous returns programme, i.e. through 'key informant interviews' with members of returnee households, either while in transit ('En-route Tracking') or in their final destination ('Area of Return Tracking'). Until mid-2009 IOM has physically tracked around 231,000 returnees during their return and around 983,000 returnees in their villages of return.

Thanks to the results of these operations and data gathered through the *Village Assessment and Return Monitoring Programme* IOM estimates the total number of successful returns since the CPA until the end of 2009 to be 2 million. The estimated numbers of returns by year are around 744,000 in 2006, 732,300 in 2007, 362,000 in 2008 and 161,500 in 2009.

IOM estimates reveal the following profile of IDPs' returns:

- around 401,500 returnees (i.e. 21% of total) were received by Northern Bahr el Ghazal and 270,000 returnees (14%) by Southern Kordofan;
- single female-headed households tracked during their journey represented 39 per cent of en-route tracked returnees and 59 per cent of in the area/village of return;
- the average family size was 5.2 for the en-route tracked returnees and 5.5 in the area/villages of return;
- the adult people (aged 18-59 years) were 44 per cent for the en-route tracked returnees and 31 per cent in the area/villages of returns;
- returning IDPS mostly travelled by trucks or buses (75%) or walked (15%).

(Based on different national and international sources, in particular the IOM *Total returns to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan*. Post CPA to December 2009, IOM, 2010b).

B.1.2 Socio-economic and development context

Sudan belongs to the group of Medium Human Development countries in the categorization established by the UN Development Programme (UNDP) with a Human Development Index[5] equal to 0.531 in 2007 which makes the country the 150th in the rank of 182 countries.[6]

Economic environment

After the economic decline during the civil war, since the signing of CPA the economy of Sudan experienced rapid economic growth mainly due to increasing oil production as well as, to a less extent, good crops and improvements in the service sector. However, rural per capita GDP increased less than the overall GDP per capita. According to national figures recently released by CBS, annual GDP growth rate stood at around 8 per cent between 2004 and 2008 compared to approximately 10 per cent in 2006 (CBS, 2009b).[7]

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for the large rural population, in particular in Southern Sudan. The percentage of agricultural sector on the GDP has fluctuated and differs according to sources used. The value of around 26 per cent for 2008 from the World Bank national accounts data might not reflect the actual size of the sector due to the predominance of the informal economy and self-sufficiency farming. Despite the vast agricultural potential of Sudan, developments in this sector are hindered by several factors such as environmental deterioration, climate change, population movements, lack of investments, and limited effectiveness of agricultural policies.[8] This results in an undeveloped agricultural sector, food deficit and very low income context, which acts as a push factor for rural-urban areas creating a vicious circle whereby impoverished rural areas are further deprived of essential human resources.

The development of oil industry is largely undertaken with the help of foreign companies that set up the necessary infrastructure and undertake

[5] The Human Development Index is a composite indicator computed by UNDP measuring average achievement in term of life expectancy, knowledge and living conditions.

[6] It may useful to mention that Kenya and Uganda present a level of Human Development Index very close to Sudan, while Eritrea, Ethiopia, Chad, the Democratic Republic of Congo and the Central African Republic are classified in the group of Low Human Development countries. Considering the other neighbouring countries, Egypt is positioned better than Sudan within the same group and Libya belongs to the High Human Development category.

[7] Despite some discrepancy on GDP figures and related indicators, trends tend to converge between available national and international sources.

[8] A recent analysis of the agricultural and poverty situation in Sudan and the challenges and proposals for aiming to development are available in the report *The Republic of Sudan. Country strategic opportunities programme* prepared by IFAD in April 2009.

extraction and export activities based a profit-sharing agreement with Sudan, which includes quotas of Sudanese workers.

Concerning the service sector, improvements were recognized mainly in and around the areas attracting more investments such as the Khartoum State and other urban areas. This represents one of the cases of disparity between urban and rural areas. In fact, according to the *Framework for Sustained Peace, Development and Poverty Eradication* established in 2005 by the Sudan Joint Assessment Mission, "large parts of Sudan are isolated and underdeveloped, with very limited access to basic services and infrastructure; this is particularly the case in the South, war-affected areas of the North, West and East, and the three areas of Blue Nile, Southern Kordofan, and Abyei" (JAM, 2005).

According to the UNDP (UNDP, 2010b), Sudan is one of the African countries which attracts the biggest volumes of Direct Foreign Investment. USD 3.5 billion are referred as contribution in 2006 following the signing of CPA and introduction of reforms. However, despite these contributions and huge efforts, after more than five years since the signing of CPA the investment climate could still benefit from significant improvements in term of availability of infrastructures and services and reducing poverty level and gaps between urban and rural areas.

In the last few years some losses in oil profits deriving from global shock and reduced oil exports and national expenditure contributed to an economic downturn. GDP growth exceeded 6.8 per cent in 2008 but then slowed down in 2009 and it is expected that it will average 5.4 per cent in the period 2009–2015 (IMF, 2010).

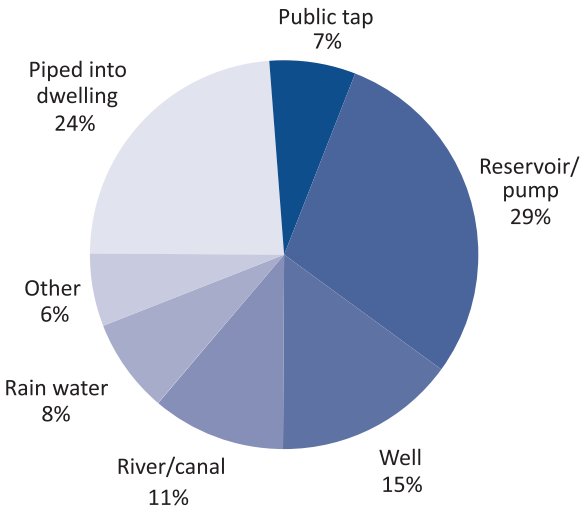
These economic factors and the high degree of uncertainty about the future prospects of Sudan, make the country one of the most vulnerable developing countries, despite the potential for exploitation of oil and other natural resources that could significantly alter this scenario in the future.

Living conditions, poverty and human development

Many indicators show the high incidence of poverty and difficult socio-economic circumstances in Sudan. In 2007 about 30 per cent of population did not use an improved water source and 41 per cent of children aged less than 5 years were under weight for their age.[9] Moreover, in 2000 only 43 per cent of women aged 15–49 have ever heard of HIV/AIDS, despite high level of awareness of family planning methods (61%), according to the MICS.

[9] Data reported by UNDP (2009) and UN (2009a) based on a joint effort by UNICEF and WHO.

Figure 3: Main source of drinking water, 2000



Source: CBS (2009b, based on MICS 2000 results).

According to recent IFAD reports, extreme poverty has declined from about 85 per cent in the nineties to about 60 per cent in 2009 , although with significant regional disparities. Poverty is mostly a rural phenomenon, often associated with rain-fed agriculture livelihood systems, which often determines massive requests of food assistance (IFAD, 2007 and 2009).

IFAD estimated that in 2007 more than half of people were living below the poverty line of USD 1 a day and about almost the half in rural areas were surviving under abject poverty conditions, notably in the conflict-affected areas. According to the same organization, in the northern region the income per capita changed from USD 340 in 2001 to around USD 800 in 2006. On the other hand, in Southern Sudan, the average annual GDP per capita was estimated at USD 100, well below the average of sub-Saharan African countries (IFAD, 2007).

With respect to the achievement of ten Millennium Development Goals by 2015, "it is estimated that Sudan will only be able to achieve the first MDG of reducing extreme hunger and poverty by half if its GDP grows by 7.2 per cent annually; this would require an investment rate ranging from 35 to 42 per cent of GDP, and a 7 per cent allocation of federal and state expenditures to pro-poor sectors such as agriculture, health, education, water and sanitation. These figures suggest that current and future expenditure patterns need to double to achieve MDG1. The MDG3 of gender equality may be more achievable given progress

in the primary school enrolment ratio of girls and in women's representation in decision-making (IFAD, 2009).

Literacy, education and employment

The literacy rate in Sudan varies significantly, depending on sources and definitions used. The most recent national estimates based on last MICS of 2000 showed a literacy rate[10] of 50 per cent for adults and around 55 per cent for young people aged 15–24 years. On the other hand, international values for 2008 give around 69 and 85 per cent respectively for the same population categories (cfr. Table 2 and Annex III, Table 17). Young literacy rates for young males are 4 to 7 per cent higher than for young females.

Table 2: Literacy and education indicators, 1999 (in %)

Indicator	Total	Males	Females
Adult literacy rate (age 15+)	49.9	50.6	49.2
Young literacy rate (age 15–24)	54.8	57.2	53.0
School age population enrolled in basic education	48.3	49.7	46.9

Source: CBS (2009b, based on MICS 2000 results).

According to national estimates from the 2000 MICS, about half the school age population is enrolled in basic education. However, better and up-to-date measurements on both literacy and education will be provided by the full results of the 2008 Population Census.

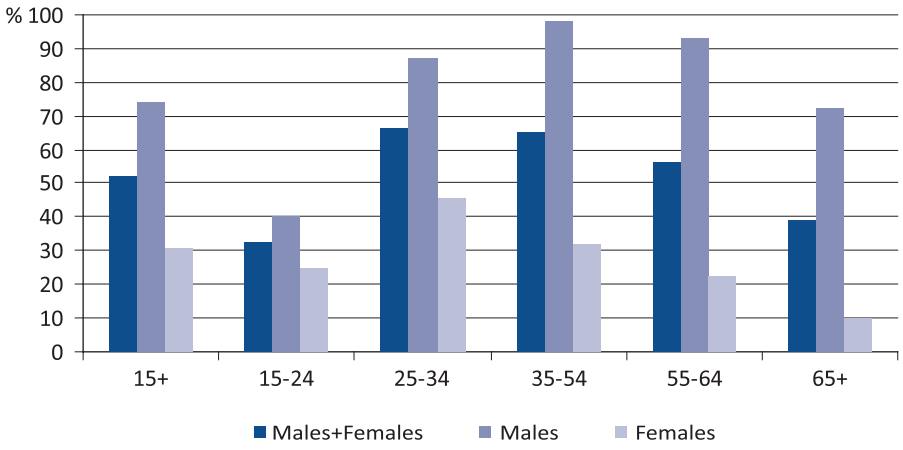
The labour market in the country is first of all characterized by an extremely high level of informal employment, underemployment and unemployment. This occurs in both the rural and urban areas. This, in addition to the lack of statistical data, adds uncertainty when delineating a profile of the labour market in Sudan. The national LFS of 1996 had only partial geographical coverage, but it is expected that the upcoming LFS will overcome this limitation.

2008 estimates from the ILO LABORSTA Database show a labour force participation rate of 74 per cent for males and 31 per cent for females, marking a reduction in labour force participation for males and some increase for females compared to 1990 (Annex III, Figure 23). According to the same source, the age group 25–54 years has the highest labour force participation rate and the male-female gender gap, already significant in the age group 35–54, tends to increase in older age groups (Figure 4). Finally, from 2000 to 2008 employment has

[10] Defined as the proportion of population aged 15+ years who are able to read a letter or newspaper – according to the indicators established by the World Children Summit.

generally improved for the general population, with the exception of younger people.

Figure 4: Labour force participation rates by sex and age group, 2008



Source: ILO (2010).

The level of unemployment is perceived to be very high and young graduates have limited opportunities to start working according to their background. This might act as a major push factor for emigration of young Sudanese, especially to traditional destinations such as the Arab Gulf countries. In addition, lack of sustainable livelihood options for IDPs returning to their villages, as well as refugees who might, given the lack of income, decide to move from Sudan to third countries.

B.2 Immigrants

B.2.1 Sources and definitions

Statistical sources

In Sudan there is no regular production of statistics on international migration. Among other, CBS and SSCCSE do not produce migration data on yearly basis and thus may mostly rely on the population census. In order to complement national data, international data is also used in this section in order to provide a more accurate picture of immigration in Sudan.

The last census (cfr. Section B.1) collected information on citizenship, ethnic group, region of origin, state of birth (or foreign country, without the

indication of name), county of usual residence, number of years of continuous usual residence and state of usual residence in the previous year. Despite the lack information on the exact country of birth for those born abroad, these questions are very useful for working out migration measurements in compliance with international requirements for both international and internal migration. However, the full set of census results still has to be released and will be mostly based on a sample of respondents.[11]

Administrative sources

Apart from statistical operations, the administrative registration of border crossings, border cards, entry visas, residence and travel permits as well as work permits undertaken by different ministerial agencies under both the GoNU and GoSS (cfr. sections D.1 and D.2) can provide data on different aspects of migration.

The border cards adopted in Sudan both for Sudanese and non-nationals (using slightly different forms) may provide information on country of origin (or destination), nationality, reason of travel and expected duration of staying. Unfortunately the very large size of the country, the few official border posts and the high occurrence of irregular border crossings make the use of such card for the purpose of data collection very difficult. Furthermore, the border officials in Southern Sudan have largely neglected collection of traveller data at both major land borders and Juba International Airport. A capacity building project funded by the United Kingdom government and implemented by IOM is in the process of drastically improving data capture of travellers at the three main land borders in southern Sudan. Subject to government approval, the project will also improve data capture at three land borders in northern Sudan.[12]

Given the limited timeframe of this project, it was not possible to produce tabulations based on all these administrative sources and data was obtained primarily from databases and registers at Ministry of Interior and Ministry of Labour of the GoNU as well as some international sources including the UNDP *Human Development Report 2009*.

Definitions

Concerning definitions, the national partner institutions agree on most of ones proposed by IOM in the frame of migration profiling initiative (here reported

[11] Another set of questions relevant for international migration has been set for the upcoming LFS too.
[12] Capacity Building for Migration Management: implementation ongoing at Nimule and Kaya borders with Uganda and Nadapal border with Kenya.

in Annex 1), which basically originate from the UN recommendations for census and migration statistics (1998 and 2008a) and the IOM glossary on migration (2004b). Apart from the mentioned annex, some boxes across this publication refer to further definitions, in particular those concerning Sudanese abroad and the return of migrants and related population groups such as irregular migrants, people at different stage of the asylum process and refugees.

B.2.2 Introduction to immigrants

The immigrant population in Sudan is mainly composed of refugees and irregular migrants coming mostly from neighbouring countries, in what is usually referred to as "mixed migration flows".

Estimates for 2005 from the World Bank *Migration and Remittances Factbook, 2008* give Ethiopia, Eritrea, Chad, Nigeria, Egypt, Yemen, India, Palestine, the Democratic Republic of Congo and Somalia as main countries of origin of immigrants. While the composition and ranking of the main origin countries change accordingly to sources used, Sudan witnesses mostly South-South migration inflows.

Information on the registered immigrants could be obtained from the residence permits in Northern Sudan and the local travel permits in Southern Sudan. The latter is a specific permission available to nationals of the five neighbouring countries bordering Southern Sudan. A table on valid residence permits by country of citizenship and reason has been prepared for this Migration Profile by the Aliens Department of the Ministry of Interior of GoNU. Results in Table 3 show the limited registration of foreigners, with a total of about 35,000 valid permits only at beginning of 2010. These permits are mostly granted for work (about 60%) and study (about 25%). If we exclude the neighbouring countries for which specific arrangements facilitate entering and staying in Sudan, the holders of residence permits are mostly citizens of China (about 10,700, i.e. 30.9%), India (11.5%) Philippines (4.9%), Somalia (4.0%) and Turkey (3.5%).

Table 3: Valid residence permits by country of citizenship and reason, 1 January 2010

	Work	Study	Visit	Family	Other	Total
Africa	1,990	4,291	187	1,075	59	7,602
Somalia	60	1,276	9	48	3	1,396
Ethiopia	748	286	27	320	0	1,381
Nigeria	40	757	10	65	3	875
Kenya	276	356	8	45	11	696

Eritrea	233	93	65	151	7	549
Others	633	1,523	68	446	35	2,705
Asia	17,024	1,918	1,215	2,882	195	23,234
China	9,709	147	656	161	24	10,697
India	2,935	15	104	893	20	3,967
Philippines	1,450	111	30	98	2	1,691
Pakistan	443	27	130	192	16	808
Indonesia	522	209	8	48	0	787
Others	1,965	1,409	287	1,490	133	5,284
Europe	1,866	223	232	649	172	3,142
Turkey	678	122	91	176	140	1,207
UK	268	46	0	104	0	418
Italy	150	0	27	40	19	236
France	112	13	16	43	1	185
Germany	100	9	18	51	5	183
Others	558	33	80	235	7	913
America	258	30	42	158	28	516
USA	149	20	26	124	21	340
Canada	80	4	12	6	6	108
Brazil	7	4	3	3	0	17
Colombia	4	0	0	4	0	8
Peru	4	0	0	3	0	7
Others	14	2	1	18	1	36
Oceania	68	1	23	28	1	121
Australia	52	0	22	24	1	99
New Zealand	16	1	1	4	0	22
TOTAL	**21,206**	**6,463**	**1,699**	**4,792**	**455**	**34,615**

Source: Aliens Department (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

The forthcoming results of the 2008 Census, in particular the more in depth information based on the 10 per cent of households enumerated with long forms, will soon provide updated general data. Apart from that, it is clear that Sudan misses a general tool for measuring, with one instrument and on a regular and frequent basis, the number of foreigners resident in Sudan.

B.2.3 Demographic characteristics and family composition of immigrants

Few and incomplete information on the demographic profile and family composition of immigrant population are currently available in Sudan, however

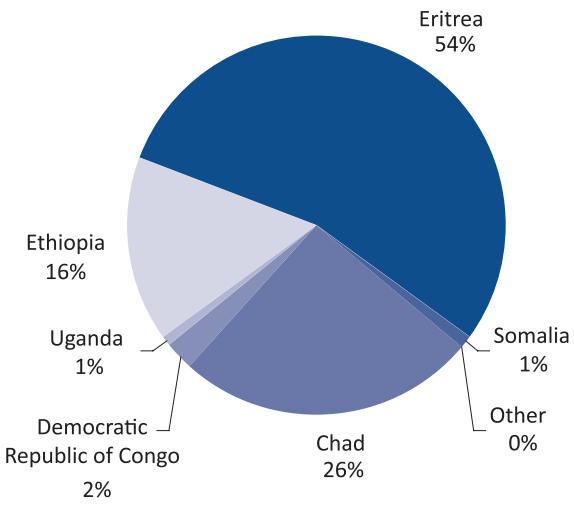
a complete understanding should be obtained in the short term by exploiting all 2008 Census results. Despite this, data on residence permits granted by the GoNU point to a relatively limited presence of family members among the foreigners holding a residence permits: in fact, only 25 per cent of these foreigners reside in Sudan for reasons different from work and study, which includes family reunification (cfr. Sub-section B.2.2). Family migration is more common for other typologies of migrants such as asylum seekers and refugees as well as irregular and transit migrants (cfr. sub-sections B.2.4 and B.2.7).

B.2.4 Refugees and asylum seekers

Current situation

About 615,340 refugees were estimated to be in Sudan as of 1st January 2010. They are located mostly in Khartoum State, Eastern states, Darfur states and Equatoria states. According to the most recent information by country of citizenship in Figure 5, more than half of refugees are from Eritrea, Chad and Ethiopia. Compared with the past, a few thousand Somali refugees are also recognized. Detail by sex, available only for refugees living in camps, denotes a female presence ranging from 40 per cent for Eritrean to 60 per cent for Ethiopians.

Figure 5: Refugees by country of citizenship, 1 January 2010



Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

According to incomplete COR statistics, the stock of asylum seekers at beginning of 2009 (Annex III, Table 22) was composed of at least 56,500 people, mainly Eritreans living in camps (33.5%), Chadians (32,4%, mainly females and living in camps) and Congolese (about 26,5%, living outside camps). In addition, at least new 52,500 applications for asylum, including more than 22,000 from Eritrean citizens were lodged over the course of 2009 (Annex III, Table 23).

During the asylum procedure the refugees are granted ID cards and other documents by COR and UNHCR. According to the current legal provisions the refugees should register, settle and eventually ask for asylum in the local offices closer to their country of origin, however most of times they move to main cities in search of better conditions, to reunite with friends, and possibly starting working. Therefore, just a minority of refugees (about 12.7% in 2009, compared with about 15.0% in 2001) live in camps maintained by COR. The settlement of refugees in urban areas sometimes produces a negative impact on housing and other socio-economic conditions for the refugees as well as local populations making necessary to implement solutions mainly through support from national and international agencies. Many refugees and asylum seekers generally consider Sudan as an initial step of their migratory project, either through obtaining resettlement in a third (Western) country or through further migration to neighbouring countries such as Libya or Egypt.

Return and resettlement of refugees and asylum seekers

National authorities in the country of origin, COR and UNHCR are the main bodies concerned with the repatriation of refugees from Sudan to their country of origin (cfr. Section D.1). The resettlement of refugees to third countries is coordinated between COR, UNHCR and the countries of destination. Based on agreements between IOM, UNHCR and the countries of destination, IOM undertakes the logistical arrangements of resettlement (travel, pre-departure cultural orientation) of refugees identified by UNHCR. On an ad hoc basis, IOM also conducts repatriation of refugees on behalf of UNHCR. Return of refugees to their country of origin is regulated by tripartite agreements between Sudan, the country of origin and UNHCR. UNHCR is usually responsible for the return and/or repatriation of refugees while IOM is entursted for the return of IDPs particularly from North to South following the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of 2005. COR is the only national agency entrusted with asylum issues and refugee protection, in coordination with UNHCR and other relevant stakeholders according to article 12 and 13 of the the Regulation of Asylum Act of 1974, which gave COR the right to grant refugee documents and, the 1951 Convention, article 27, which stipulate that the right of the host country to grant refugees cards and administer the refugee status determination process.

Box 3: Classification of returns

Return refers broadly to the act of going back from a country of residence (either transit or destination) to the country of previous origin or transit. Returns can be voluntary, forced, assisted or spontaneous, and can apply to both refugees and stranded/irregular migrants.

With reference to the first classification and for reference in this document, the following categories may be defined:

- *Voluntary returns* are based on an informed decision freely taken by the individuals. Migrants deciding at any time during their sojourn to return home of their own volition and expense.
- *Assisted voluntary returns* include organizational and financial assistance for the return to the individuals and, where possible, reintegration measures. It mostly concerns persons at the end of their temporary protected status, or rejected for asylum, unable to stay and choosing to return of their own volition.
- *Involuntary (or non-voluntary, or forced) returns or deportations* are the movements not undertaken by the individuals voluntarily, as a result of, or anticipating, no legal status in the country (the authorities deciding, usually by law, on forcing, frequently also escorting, the migrants home).

The first category of returns usually occurs spontaneously, without the organized assistance of governments or other concerned agencies such as IOM, and thus it is not captured in statistics. The other two categories usually involve the intervention of governments or their implementing partners. The second has proven in many ways to be the more acceptable and durable solution, particularly when it takes place within an assisted voluntary return programme and it entails a reintegration component.

(Adapted from IOM *Return Migration: Policies and Practices in Europe*, 2004).

Statistics on refugees spontaneously returning or being returned from Sudan to countries of origin or resettlement reveal that during 1986–2007, 6,237 refugees were granted asylum by third countries, in particular Australia (43.8%), Canada (21.8%), the United States (16.7%) and New Zealand (9.0%) as reported in Annex III, Table 24 .

B.2.5 Labour immigrants

In Sudan only a small proportion of foreigners work legally: while 750,000 foreigners were living in Sudan in 2010 according to UNDESA, approximately 2,000 work permits were issued or renewed in the period April-December 2009. Most of these registered foreign workers are members of international companies and NGOs.

Work permits granted by the Ministry of Labour of the GoNU fall in three broad categories:

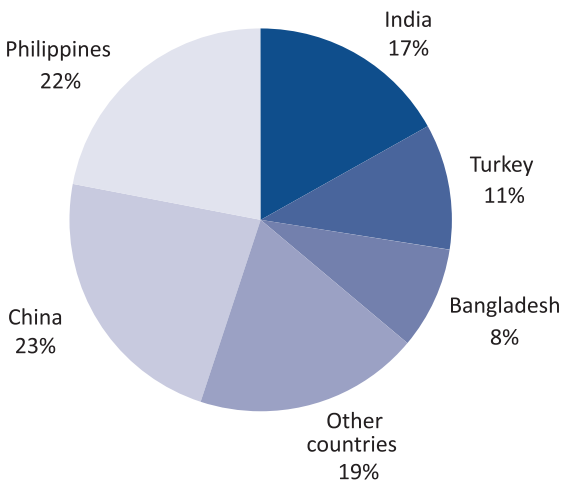
- foreigners working in national projects and companies;
- foreigners employed by international companies; and
- international NGO staff.

In addition, as reported from the GoSS institutions, the local travel permits issued by the GoSS allow nationals of the Central African Republic, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Kenya and Ethiopia to enter and move within Southern Sudan by using this document.

For the purposes of this Migration Profile, the Department of Labour Affairs and Employment of the Ministry of Labour of GoNU has produced some tables on permits issued to foreigners belonging to the first category above working in national projects and companies during the period from April to December 2009 according to country of citizenship and occupation (Annex III, Table 26). Despite the low level of registration, the results are quite informative.

Overall, 2,150 work permits were renewed or issued for a first time for working in national projects during the nine month period. Detail on these registered labour immigrants first provides an indication on their non-Arab and non-African origin, with more 80 per cent of them coming from China, Philippines, India, Turkey and Bangladesh (Figure 6). Other main indications concern the wide prevalence of men (98.1%), the higher proportion of technicians (68.5%, especially in the case of first permits) and the relatively important proportion of first permits (37.4%), the latter a sign of increasing inflows of workers belonging to this category of often qualified workers. Only 5.0 per cent of total permits are issued to women, with the Philippines representing the biggest country of origin of female workers.

Figure 6: Work permits granted to foreigners for working in national projects by country of citizenship, April-December 2009



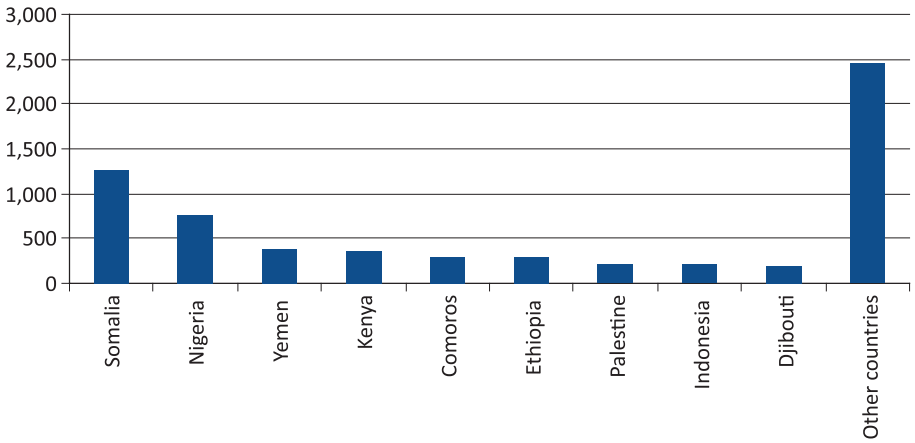
Source: Labour Affairs and Employment Department (GoNU Ministry of Labour, data provided for this profile).

B.2.6 Foreign students

The most accurate information on foreign students in Sudan may be available in the tabulations from the GoNU Ministry of Interior on residence permits. Out of 6,463 permits for study granted to foreigners and still valid at beginning of 2010, 1,276 (20%) were held by Somalis and 757 (12%) by Nigerians. The remaining permits were held by other African (a total of 2,258 or 35%, mostly Kenyans and Ethiopians) and Asian nationalities (1,918 or 30% of total).

A limited number of foreign students in tertiary education are reported in Southern Sudan by the national and diplomatic institutions met for the purposes of data collection for this Migration Profile.

Figure 7: Valid residence permits for study by country of citizenship, 1 January 2010



Source: Aliens Department (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

B.2.7 Irregular immigrants

Sudan is affected by various typologies of irregular migration. Given the geographical location and the long, porous international borders, the country witnesses a significant level of irregular entry and residence of foreigners, often in transit towards the North-Western borders with Egypt and Libya and the Red Sea cost. According to the Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM) initiative, flows originating from neighbouring countries (mainly Eritrea, Ethiopia and Chad), Somalia and Yemen tend to concentrate around the major routes of Al Qaradif-Khartoum-Selima and Kassara-Atbara-Selima (with destination to Libya), Kassala-Atbara and Kassala-Atbara-Port Sudan (with different destinations in Egypt), which constitute the pillar of the so-called East Africa Migration Route (ICMPD, 2007, 2010a-c).

In addition, Sudan is a destination for short-term staying of other irregular migrants from neighbouring countries without a defined or long-distance migration project, like in the case of many Ugandans and Kenyans in Southern Sudan. Finally, Sudan may be also a transit and destination country for victims of human trafficking with national and international sources such as the US Department of State mainly reporting on women trafficked for domestic servitude and sexual exploitation as well as children trafficked as cooks, porters and combatants.

Apart from the above, irregular immigration is also linked to the situation of refugees and asylum seekers, as some of them move to an irregular status at expiration of entry visas or temporary residence permits simply start working without a work permit. Most irregular immigrants concentrate in main cities and, looking for possible solutions for leaving towards other countries, easily enter in the labour market as low-skilled labourers, waitresses and cleaners. Empirical observations demonstrate the pull effect exercised by relatives, friends and social networks established in Sudan, the ease of border crossing movements, the ease to live and the better expectations compared with the origin countries. On the other hand, the presence of these foreigners does not appear to be problematic for Sudanese population and seems to be functional to the labour market needs, as foreigners are usually employed in menial jobs for which Sudanese may not be available (ICMPD, 2007, 2010a-c).

Various authorities under several ministries are involved in administrative and investigative activities that could lead to measuring the extent of the irregular migration phenomenon, including the cases of inland apprehensions of irregular migrants and labour migrants, removals of foreigners, trafficking and smuggling. Unfortunately, information from these activities is not systematically registered, transferred to central services or integrated yet.

B.3 Emigrants

B.3.1 Sources and definitions

Sudanese statistics used in this section are produced by COR and the Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) of the GoNU. These statistics cover Sudanese refugees and Sudanese workers, the latter in term of stock of people registered as workers or looking for work abroad and number of contracts yearly validated for working abroad. Given the limited nature of national measurements and the difficulty to know about emigration abroad this

section widely refers also to statistics produced by countries of destination or international institutions generally available through Internet.[13]

Concepts and definitions used in this section and included in Annex 1 are based on the UN recommendations and IOM glossary. However, it is important to note that some receiving countries define migrants based on the country of citizenship, while others use country of birth.[14] Some countries also consider previous country of residence in combination or as an alternative to the previous criteria. Therefore, migration statistics produced by receiving countries worldwide present a limited comparability of data. In addition to this, several countries with a significant numbers of Sudanese migrants do not produce reliable statistics on migration at all. Finally, data from receiving countries used in this profile comes mainly from the United States, Canada, Australia and several European countries, which host only a small percentage of the total number of Sudanese abroad.

Box 4: The acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese people

The acquisition of citizenship of the receiving country is a key step of the migratory and integration process of migrants, both the individuals and their families. The citizenship may be acquired by birth (ius soli), descent and/or ethnic origin (ius sanguinis) or naturalization, whether by declaration, choice, prolonged residence, marriage, adoption or other means according to the national legislation. The citizenship of a new born depends on his/her country of birth and/or his/her parents' citizenship(s). Naturalization generally requires a number of years of residence in the country, and more recently a good knowledge of local language, culture and society and eventually some contribution to the economic activity.

Many countries in the world, including Sudan, allow their citizens to hold the citizenship of a second country ('dual citizenship') or eventually more countries ('multiple citizenship'). For practical reasons, dual citizenship is often assumed to consist as one active citizenship where the person resides and one 'dormant citizenship' held purely for reason of reminiscence, opportunity or socio-economic ties.

Depending on national legislation, the rules for acquiring the citizenship are generally different from one country to another and also evolve in the time. As main features, in countries like USA, Canada and Australia (but not in most EU or Arab countries) the citizenship is automatically granted to children born in the country's territory. The minimum duration of residence for naturalization has been recently reduced in countries like Italy, the Netherlands and United Kingdom but increased in other cases such Australia (from 2 to 4 years).

(Based on EUDO, 2010, MPI, 2010).

[13] The referred data are here presented in the statistical annex, however more detail and further tables has been gathered and organised by SCMDPS for the purposes of improving and conciliating data, disseminating results through databases and undertaking further research work.

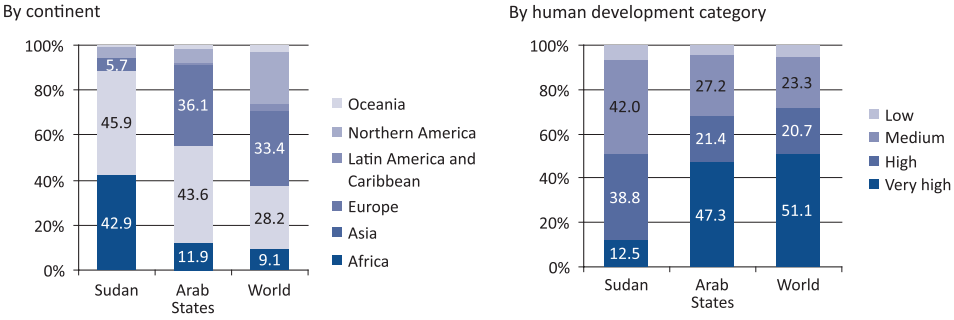
[14] The country of birth criterion is in general less used than the country of citizenship. However looking at country of birth allows identifying people with Sudanese origin living abroad as often times people that have been naturalised and hold double nationality are counted as nationals in the country of naturalization.

B.3.2 Introduction to emigrants

Establishing the size, composition and geographical distribution of Sudanese emigrants is a difficult and controversial task due to lack or limitation of statistics, the acquisition of a second citizenship by many Sudanese migrants (cfr. B3.1), and the fact that Sudanese are not a big community (in relative terms, when compared to other migrant nationalities) in many countries of destination.

The best estimates worldwide are still based on the results available from the 2000 Census Round. Some calculations conducted by UNDP for the Human Development Report 2009 (Annex III, Table 27) report an emigration rate from Sudan of 1.7 per cent in 2000–2002.[15] This value is well below the global rates and Arab countries rates (respectively 3.0% and 4.7%). Moreover, the geographical distribution of Sudanese emigrants by continent of residence or human development category of countries of residence is very different than for other Arab countries or global average (Figure 8). In particular, because of the most frequent emigration from Sudan to the Arab Gulf countries, more than 80 per cent of Sudanese emigrants result concentrated in countries with medium and high levels of the Human Development Index.

Figure 8: Sudanese, Arab and world migrants by area of residence, 2000–2002



Source: UNDP (2009, calculation based on data available from DRC (2007) and UNDESA (2009c).

According to the estimates from the World Bank (2008), the top receiving countries of Sudanese emigration in 2005 were, in order, Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Chad, the United States, the United Kingdom, Oman, Ethiopia, Canada, Germany and Australia. However, the order and the countries may change depending on whether and how Sudanese abroad are counted.

[15] The UNDP values derive from calculation based on DRC and UNDESA figures. Dividing the DRC estimate equal to around 642,000 Sudanese emigrants in 2000–2002 by the population estimate released for the same time by the Sudanese CBS gives an emigration rate of about 2%.

Official statistics on Sudanese citizens and Sudan-born people produced by the receiving countries are presented in a selection of annexed tables and summarized in Table 4 which includes only the countries of destination with generally more migrants or more data.

Table 4: Evolution of population with Sudanese origin according to official statistics of countries of destination, 2000–2008

	Sudanese population[1]				Sudanese nationals having acquired the citizenship of receiving country				Sudan-born population[1]			
	2000		2008		1995–1999		2000–2007		2000		2008	
Uganda	163,865	5	-		-		-		147,990	5	-	
Saudi Arabia	-		498,943		-		137	12	-		-	
UAE	-		74,144		-		-		-		-	
Canada	6,310		-		2,050	2	6,449		7,475	6	12,590	3
USA	15,980		15,295		1,094		11,087		19,790		41,993	7
Australia	3,734		-		1,225	2	6,883	9	4,000	2	23,900	2
Germany	4,697		2,901		214		1,265	11	-		-	
France	-		1,211	4	69		540		-		2,088	4
Italy	548		2,106		-		18		-		-	
Netherlands	1,113		758		520	2	933		4,833	6	4,657	
Finland	56		1,032		-		23	10	70		774	
Sweden	408		652		-		249	10	710		1,274	
United Kingdom	9,100	8	-		1,210		9,405		-		-	

1. 1st January of the year (apart from Saudi Arabia and Uganda, and for UAE referring to May 2009) and, in the case of Sudanese population, generally excluding those holding also the citizenship of the reporting country; 2. Including / based on estimates; 3. 2006; 4. 2005; 5. 2002; 6. 2001; 7. ACS average 2006/2008; 8. Estimate based on LFS with limited reliability; 9. 2000–06; 10. 2002–07; 11. Naturalizations only; 12. From 5 December 2005 - 2 September 2008.

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases of and provisions of data for this profile by foreign institutions.

Statistics provided by the Ministry of Interior of Saudi Arabia shows a total of about 500,000 registered Sudanese nationals in that country in May 2008, including 54.1 per cent male workers, 27.1 per cent female family members, 17.4 per cent male family members and 1.2 per cent female workers (cfr. Annex III, Table 30). Using data produced by the SCMDPS it is possible to estimate that between 390,000 and 876,000 Sudanese may live in Saudi Arabia.

Information from neighbouring countries is limited to few countries only, and data tend to be old and sometimes not reliable. For instance, according to the 2002 Census, in Uganda there were 163,865 Sudanese nationals while only 2,650 Sudanese nationals were enumerated in the 2006 Census in Egypt which

is not compatible to statistics collected by international organizations (see IOM 2009 and subsection B.3.7).

Changes in the numbers of Sudanese in Western countries are the result of inflows of new migrants (including asylum seekers and refugees) as well as naturalization. For instance, the decrease in the number of Sudanese citizens in the United States between 2000 and 2008 is more than compensated by the number of acquisitions of US citizenship by Sudanese nationals in the same period. In fact, the evolution of Sudan-born population in the US from about 19,800 (2000 Census) to the estimate of about 42,000 available from the American Community Surveys (ACS) conducted from 2006 to 2008 points to continuing inflow of Sudanese migrants (US Census Bureau, 2000, 2009a, 2009b). Unfortunately there are no reliable data for some other receiving countries such as Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Compared to national data, the statistics on Sudanese migrants published by most of the selected receiving countries appear too low. Therefore, before other initiatives possibly in consultation with host countries and the associations of Sudanese communities abroad, the SCMDPS has tried some preliminarily estimates of the main stocks of Sudanese emigrant population and their descendents (cfr. subsection C.1.1).

B.3.3 Demographic characteristics and family composition of emigrants

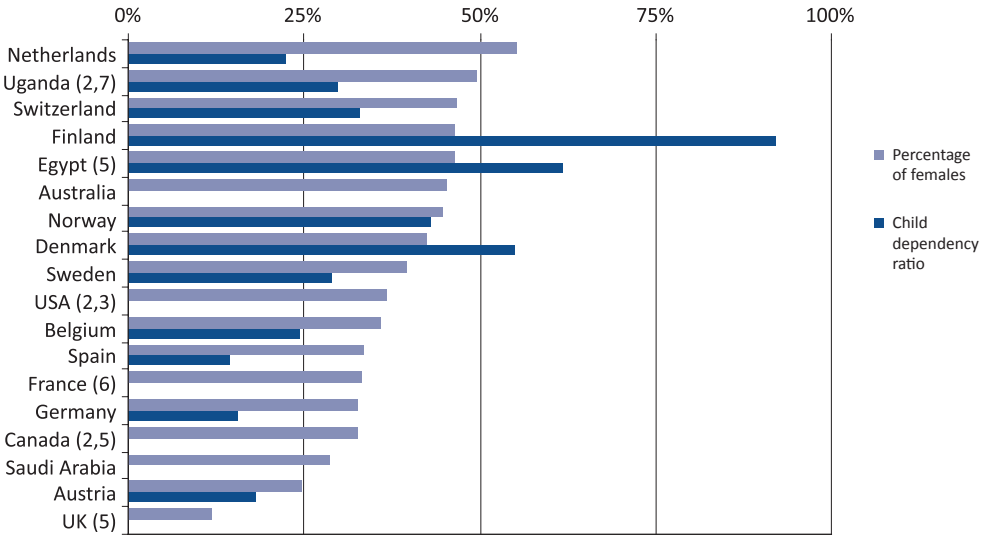
Despite the limitations discussed in subsection B.3.2, the population data reported by the receiving countries in the simple detail by sex and age may illustrate some key features of Sudanese migration, including the composition of Sudanese families abroad. Only a brief analysis on selected receiving countries based on a limited number of indicators and tools is presented here.[16]

Data presented in Annex III, Table 31 and in the following graph show a high variation in the composition of the population pyramid of Sudanese communities abroad, both in terms of age groups and significant differences in the number of men and women of Sudanese origin. For instance in the Netherlands a high percentage of females (55%) is associated to a relatively small number of

[16] The indicators proposed here are largely based on data collection exercises undertaken by international institutions. Among other, a new regulation on EU statistics on migration and international protection adopted in July 2007 made obligatory for the 27 EU Member States to provide a set of statistical table on migration to EUROSTAT. The regulation allows the Member States to use their own, different sources, however asking for the application of similar concepts and definitions based on the UN recommendations and the EU guidelines in this sector.

children, while in Egypt, Denmark and Finland Sudanese communities exhibit a high child age dependency ratios[17] (respectively 92%, 62% and 55%).

Figure 9: Share of females and child dependency ratio[1] of Sudanese population abroad in selected countries, 2008



1. Ratio between the population aged below 15 years and the population aged 15–64 years; 2. Sudan-born population; 3. 2006/2008; 4. 2007; 5. 2006; 6. 2005; 7. 2002

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2010a), US Census Bureau (2009b)

An analysis of the age pyramids of Sudanese communities presented in Annex III, Figure 24 allows to group countries of destination in three main categories:

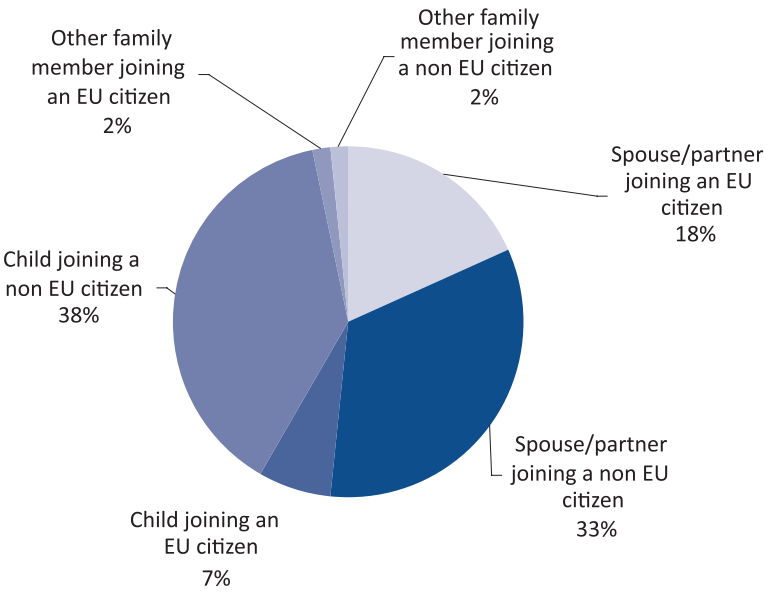
- Countries with a predominance of young Sudanese male population in the age bracket 15–24 and 24–39 years (Egypt, Austria, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Spain and the United States).
- Countries with a symmetrical age pyramid with males and females concentrated in working age cohorts (Australia, Uganda, Norway, Denmark and Finland).
- Countries with a predominance of females, especially in the working age group (Netherlands and Switzerland).

Finally, some information on reasons for moving abroad may be deducted from the data on residence permits issued by the EU Member States recently

[17] Child dependency ratios are defined as the ratio between population aged below 15 years and the population aged 15–64 years.

collected by EUROSTAT and summarized in Figure 10. In 2008 out of all residence permits issued to Sudanese in the EU, about 73 per cent were granted as a first residence permit for joining a non-EU national (presumably a Sudanese) - mainly to children (38%) and spouses/partners (33%). The remaining 27 per cent joined a EU national either as a child or spouse/partner.

Figure 10: First residence permits[1] granted to Sudanese nationals for family reasons by reason in selected EU countries[2], 2008


Other family member joining an EU citizen 2%
Other family member joining a non EU citizen 2%
Spouse/partner joining an EU citizen 18%
Child joining a non EU citizen 38%
Spouse/partner joining a non EU citizen 33%
Child joining an EU citizen 7%

1. Authorizations valid for at least 3 months, including residence permits issued for the same reason after six month from the expiration of a previous one; 2. Based on rounded values and 13 EU Member States only (Belgium, Czech Republic, Germany, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Netherlands, Poland, Finland, Sweden)

Source: EUROSTAT (2010).

B.3.4 Refugees and asylum seekers abroad

Recent situation

In addition from being a country of destination, Sudan is also a country of origin of refugees. According to COR, the number of Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries decreased significantly in the last years from around 635,000 in 2006 to around 389,000 in 2009 (cfr. Annex III, Table 34). More than half of these refugees are in Chad, while the others are mainly in Uganda and Ethiopia, with some small discrepancies between COR and UNHCR data (cfr. Table 5).

Table 5: Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers abroad, around 1 January 2009

	Refugees (COR)	Persons with recognized refugee status and persons granted complementary or temporary protection (UNHCR)		Sudanese abroad with recognized refugee status or protection, refugee-like and pending asylum applications (UNHCR)		
	Beg. 2009	End 2008	End 2009		End 2008	End 2009
Egypt	22,454	10,146	9,818	Persons with recognized refugee status and persons granted complementary or temporary protection	397,013	348,500
Libya	-	372	919			
Chad	209,000	250,052	248,001			
Central African Rep.	16,696	4,411	4,488			
D.R. Congo	33,168	2,511	2,509			
Uganda	47,401	56,883	20,836			
Kenya	37,865	28,496	20,315	Persons in refugee-like situations	22,235	19,695
Ethiopia	40,141	25,913	23,516			
Eritrea	215	111	117	Asylum-seekers (pending cases)	18,080	16,922
United Kingdom	-	3,205	3,204			
USA	-	3,327	2,915			
Italy	-	2,041	2,159			
Netherlands	-	2,324	2,057			
Canada	-	1,739	1,615			
France	-	1,151	1,368			
Other countries	-	4,331	4,663			
TOTAL	**406,940**	**397,013**	**348,500**	**TOTAL**	**437,328**	**385,117**

Sources: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile), UNHCR (2009, 2010a, 2010b).

While it is neighbouring countries that host the majority of Sudanese refugees, some Western countries such as United Kingdom, the United States, Italy and the Netherlands also host small numbers of Sudanese refugees.

Return of Sudanese refugees

Return programmes are implemented by the Sudanese government in cooperation with the governments of selected neighbouring countries and UNHCR in the frame of 'tripartite agreements' (cfr. Section C.1) as well as by UNHCR and IOM separately. These programmes are based on slightly different return and reintegration packages, depending on the involved institutions as well as the situations and needs of beneficiaries and areas of return.

While full data according to different sources and data collection methods since 2005 are available in Annex III, Tables 35 and 36, the following main features are observed:

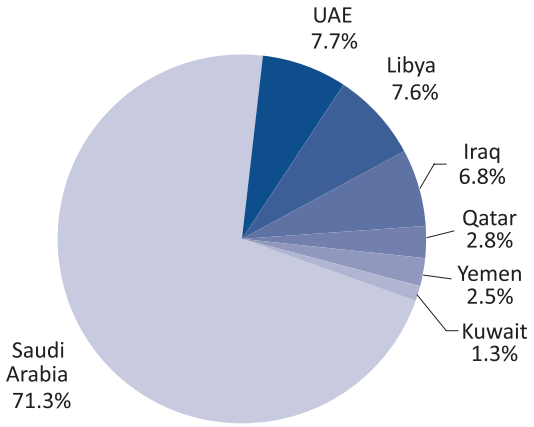
- Fluctuating numbers of returns, from a peak of about 126,000 in 2007 to 70,000 in 2008 and about 30,000 in 2009.
- The majority of returns in the last two years were from Uganda (about 70% of total returns in 2008 and 93% in 2009), generally under the tripartite agreement.

B.3.5 Labour emigrants

All Sudanese leaving the country for employment abroad have to validate their work contract and to obtain a permission to leave the country, which entails procedures and registrations at level of different ministerial agencies including the SSWA. Registration at SSWA includes payment of annual taxes and contributions, request of an exit visa in case of visit or holiday in Sudan, renewal of passports in addition to other procedures (cfr. Section C.1).

According to the Annex III, Table 37, as of March 2010 about 794,000 Sudanese resulted registered at SSWA as workers, including people who went abroad for the purpose of seeking employment. Most of these emigrants, i.e. 97.5 per cent, are registered in Saudi Arabia (551,768, or 69.5%, cfr. following figure), United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq and other Gulf countries. However, it is highly likely that Sudanese labour emigrants might be undercounted in the SSWA database. This is in particular the case of Egypt (only 1,394), all other neighbouring countries as well as all Western countries, as a comparison with data presented in previous subsections will highlight.

Figure 11: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by country of residence, 9 March 2010



Source: SSWA (data provided for this profile).

This undercounting of SSWA register depends on the patterns of Sudanese emigration, which include:

- People leaving the country irregularly or to countries that do not need a visa and therefore are not registered at SSWA.
- People living Sudan with a visa that does not allow work (i.e. tourist visa, pilgrimage visa, family reunification visa, student visa) but who find employment in the country of destination (for instance those who left Sudan originally to study abroad and who did not return).
- People receiving international protection by foreign countries, with no interest or opportunity to register at SSWA.
- People born abroad and living many years there (in particular Western countries), either with a permanent residency or naturalized and who may not need to register as Sudanese workers.

In addition, the SSWA register is not often updated due to returns (lack of de-registration) and secondary movements abroad, and thus it may also include people who left several years before and eventually returned to Sudan, especially after the signing of CPA.

SSWA data in Annex III, Table 38 provides a description of the distribution of Sudanese abroad by occupation. According to the available data, the majority of Sudanese work abroad as low-skilled workers (75%) or as white collar employees (approximately 12%), but there are significant numbers of highly-

skilled practitioners such as medical professionals, teachers, lecturers, engineers, managers and entrepreneurs. Data on occupation abroad is however missing for 24 per cent of the people registered.

Among the people that left for work to other Arab countries during 2007, 82.2 per cent worked in agriculture, handcraft, industry and other similar occupations; 10.3 per cent worked as clerks, accountants and sales and services workers, 7.5 per cent worked as professionals, scientists, managers, and technicians, according to data registered at SSWA (see Annex III, Table 41).

Considering the gender composition, the proportion of women in the SSWA registration is relatively high, equal to about 27 per cent, with values as high as 40 per cent in the case of veterinarians, agricultural engineers, legal advisers and lecturers.

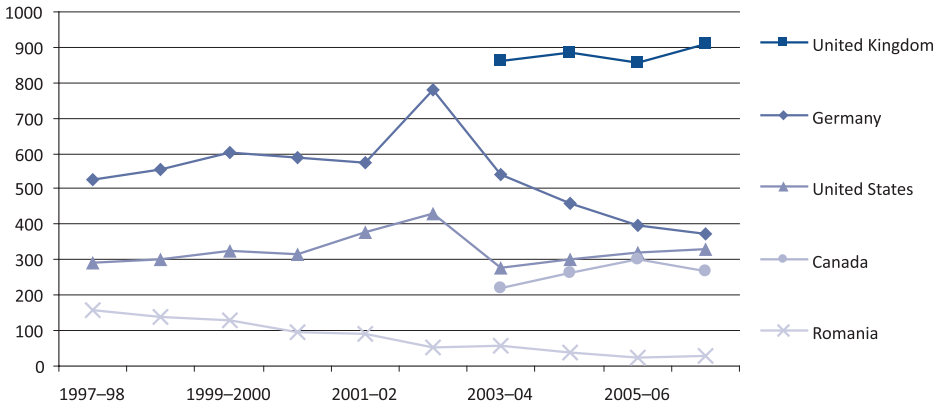
Further dimensions of Sudanese labour emigration such as education background are generally available only for previous decades and for a limited number of countries. According to Annex III, Table 39, around the year 2000 about 40 per cent of Sudanese immigrants in OECD countries hold a tertiary education level (against about 20% for all Arab immigrants), although suffering higher unemployment (rate equal to 13.9%, compared to 10.2% for all Arab immigrants and 5.5% for all immigrants) and therefore suggesting that they may be more likely to accept occupations that required lower qualifications than the ones they possess (cfr. Annex III, Figure 26).

Finally, despite the limitations on coverage commented above, data from SSWA allow monitoring the annual flows of registering Sudanese workers (cfr. Figure 20).

B.3.6 Students abroad

Sudanese have traditionally undertaken higher education studies abroad. The historical series for the academic years 1997/1998 to 2006/2007 on Sudanese students enrolled in tertiary education in selected OECD countries (Figure 12 and Annex III, Table 42) first show their wide distribution across the countries, however with a higher concentration in the United Kingdom, Germany, the United States and Canada. While the evolution of the stocks of Sudanese students abroad varies according to country, the trends also denote the effects of changes in the national regulations on the admission of foreigners such as the cases of Germany and the United States after 2002/2003.

Figure 12: Sudanese students in tertiary education[1] in selected countries, academic years 1997/98–2006/07



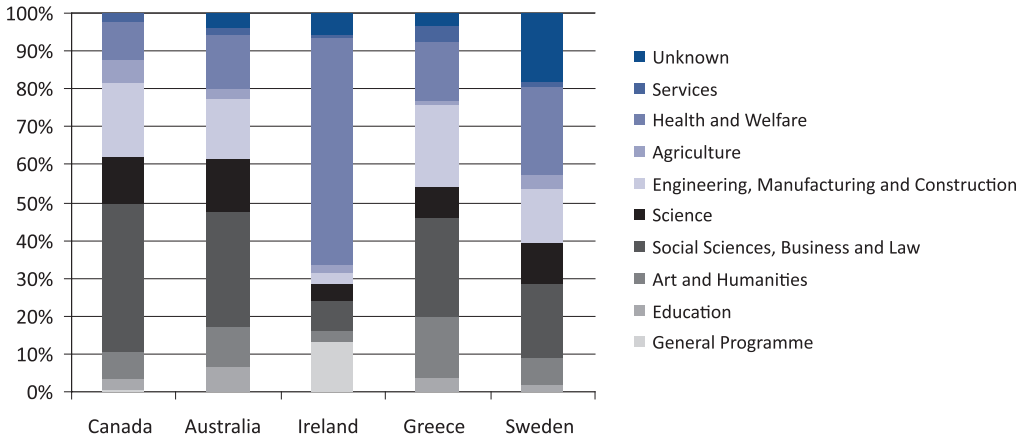
1. First stage of tertiary education according to ISCED 1997, i.e. programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 5A) and programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 5B), and Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6).

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010c).

It is important to point out that the figures referred to above include Sudanese who were born abroad or settled there with their families before starting academic studies and exclude Sudanese students holding a second citizenship following naturalization as the latter are counted as nationals in the statistics of reporting countries. As a result, data on Sudan-born students in tertiary education available from the 2000 Census Round for selected Western countries (Annex III, Table 43) are, in general, higher than the data of Sudanese students.

Detailed information by field of study for around 2000 available through OECD (Figure 13) shows similar patterns of Sudan-born people studying social sciences, business and law in Canada, Australia and Greece against those studying prevalently in the field of health and welfare in Sweden and Ireland.

Figure 13: Sudan-born students in tertiary education[1] in selected countries[2] by field of study, around 2000



1. First stage of tertiary education according to ISCED 1997, i.e. programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 5A) and programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 5B), and Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6); 2. Selection of countries presenting detailed data by field of study and having at least 250 Sudan-born students enrolled in tertiary education

Source: OECD (2010c)

According to national counterparts, a relevant number of Sudanese students go to other countries such as Uganda, Kenya, Egypt, Malaysia, India and Pakistan, due to socio-economic ties between countries, bilateral arrangements facilitating movements and reducing or eliminating enrolment costs, lower living costs, reputation of host academic institutions and/or facilitation in using a common language. Unfortunately, data on these countries is not available.

B.3.7 Irregular emigrants

Main features of irregular emigration

Given the relevance of irregular migration from most the neighbouring countries to Sudan for transit, irregular emigration in Sudan assumes inevitably a high relevance.

In a first case of non-Sudanese nationals, ICMPD (2007) reports the relevance of irregular movements, forced migration, trafficking and smuggling in the whole Eastern Africa, identifying and defining also the various routes of movements from the country towards Mediterranean Sea, the Middle East and Red Sea.

Concerning the case of Sudanese irregular emigrants, the following Table 6 provide some indication as to its main features, based on anecdotal evidence available and consultations with national authorities conducted for this migration profile.

Table 6: Main features of today irregular emigration and staying abroad of Sudanese nationals

Category	Main features
Sudanese entering countries irregularly and staying abroad irregularly	- Destination: mostly to neighbouring countries - Composition: Individuals and families - Reasons: include economic, family reunification, internal conflicts
Sudanese entering countries regularly but staying abroad irregularly	- Destination: Gulf countries - Composition: individuals, through overstaying visas (pilgrimage, tourist visa) - Reasons: economic
Sudanese entering countries irregularly but staying abroad regularly	- Destination: Western countries - Composition: individuals, obtaining asylum or taking part in amnesty schemes once abroad - Reasons: better political environment and opportunities, economic reasons

Data published by receiving countries vary in coverage and definitions and rarely detail the cases of Sudanese. Sudan does not appear to be a big country of origin of irregular migrants. This may be due to the fact that Sudanese who enter other countries irregularly (especially EU) do so to apply for asylum. In 2005–2007 a total of 770 Sudanese were removed from United Kingdom following negative asylum decisions (72.0% of cases) and for other reasons (Home Office, 2008). EUROSTAT data on enforcement of migration legislation in the EU reveals that 2,300 and 2,660 Sudanese were found to be irregularly present in the EU in 2008 and 2009 respectively, less than 0.5 per cent of the total number of third-country nationals irregularly present in the EU. While the number of apprehensions and returns have increased both in absolute and relative terms, EUROSTAT data seem to confirm that Sudanese do not represent a significant proportion of irregular migrants in the EU.

Table 7: Irregular migration of third-country nationals (TCNs) in the EU, 2008–2009

	Total		Sudan		Sudanese as percentage of total	
	2008	2009	2008	2009	2008	2009
TCNs refused entry at the external borders	636,325	501,175	185	115	0.03	0.02
TCNs found to be illegally present	610,205	559,090	2,305	2,660	0.38	0.48
TCNs returned following an order to leave	243,205	249,600	345	465	0.14	0.19

Source: EUROSTAT (2010).

The 2010 Annual Report on Trafficking in Persons of the US Department of State states that Sudanese women and girls, particularly those from rural areas or who are internally displaced, are trafficked into domestic servitude in homes throughout the country. Sudanese women and girls are subjected to involuntary domestic servitude in Middle East countries, such as Bahrain and Qatar and Sudanese children transit Yemen to Saudi Arabia for use in forced begging. Other forms of international trafficking including sexual exploitation and recruitment of child soldiers are believed to occur. However, verifying and measuring these phenomena is hard, as data collection seems to be absent or sporadic and it was not possible to obtain data from national institutions in the framework of the preparation of this first Migration Profile.

Returns of irregular emigrants

Some assisted voluntary returns of Sudanese irregular migrants from abroad are conducted by international institutions, in particular IOM. Annex III, Table 44 reports on the returns of various categories of migrants and former asylum seekers, including a certain number of trafficked and stranded migrants, from 2005 to 2009. The 2,326 migrants that returned between 2005 and 2009 were mainly from Iraq and Jordan (59.1%), Libya (26.9%), Egypt (7.1%) and United Kingdom (5.1%).

The return of irregular Sudanese migrants may have important implications for origin communities as identified in a 2009 IOM study.[18] The results of this study showed that most the interviewed Sudanese (78.2%) would prefer to be resettled in a third country, although many were considering returning to Sudan because of the limited hopes of resettlement combined with their precarious condition in Egypt. 38.6 per cent of survey respondents in general (but 71.4% of Southern Sudanese) declared interest in returning to Sudan as well in participating to return programmes, depending on conditions. Sudanese residing in Egypt for a long time (in some cases more than twenty years) and therefore less familiar with the current situation in Sudan were less likely to be interested in returning to Sudan (Ahmed, 2008).

[18] The study, based on a household survey, group discussions and interviews, was conceived to understand the return prospects of about 26,000 Sudanese with rejected and suspended asylum applications and approximately 20,000 Southern Sudanese considered as stranded migrants in Egypt and in need of voluntary transport assistance. Most the concerned Sudanese were living in overcrowded neighbourhoods, were unemployed, with children outside the formal school system, and were marginalised in the already limited Egyptian social service system.

B.4 Diasporas

Definitional issues

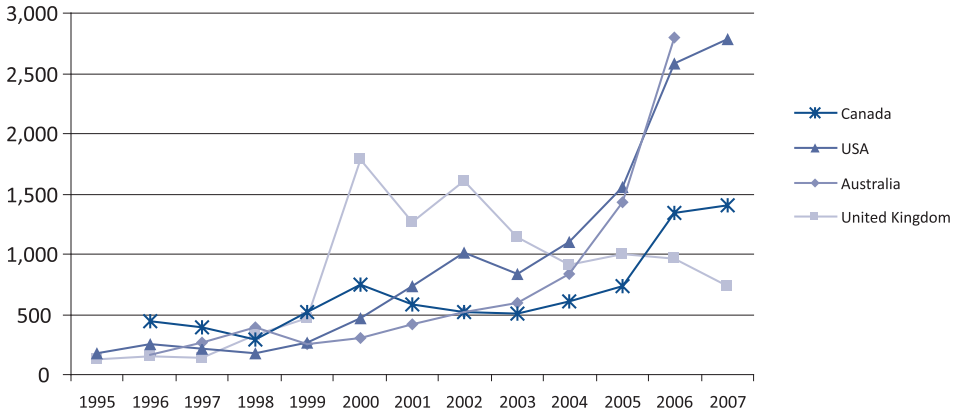
The word diasporas is today used to refer to the population communities with a given territorial, national or ethnic origin living abroad and having ties and exchanges of various types with the communities both in the origin country and elsewhere. According to Van Hear *et al*. (2004), "Diasporas are defined as populations of migrant origin who are scattered among two or more destinations, between which there develop multifarious links involving flows and exchanges of people and resources: between the homeland and destination countries, and among destination countries. Currently much more than in the past, diasporas include complex mixes of people who have arrived at different times, through different channels, through different means, and with very different legal statuses."

This definition encompasses well the characteristics of the Sudanese diaspora. Sudan is a country which has witnessed emigration (for work and study purposes) since the British times. The outflows in the last years (both economic migrants and displaced people) have also contributed to the growth of Sudanese communities in a number of countries worldwide.

Main features of Sudanese Diasporas

The size of Sudanese or Sudanese-origin population and their distribution abroad are difficult to ascertain exactly and only some broad estimates can be proposed (cfr. subsection B.3.2). Generally, it is clear that the Sudanese diasporas or expatriates are a not a negligible number, in particular in some developed countries, and tend to settle abroad permanently. Figure 14 shows the trends in acquisition of citizenship in United Kingdom, Australia, United States and Canada, all showing a drastic increase in the last few years (with the exception of the United Kingdom). Naturalization everywhere constitutes the most important way for acquiring the foreign citizenship (for example, 70% of total cases in the United Kingdom).

Figure 14: Acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese citizens in selected countries, 1995–2008



Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases.

Sudanese abroad tend to establish families, also from marriage with foreign partners, and tend to have a good number of children. In the United States, the most recent multi-year (2006/2008) ACS data give an average household size of around 3.5 and an average family size of 4.2 for Sudan-born population, compared respectively with 2.6 and 3.2 for total population (US Census Bureau, 2009b).

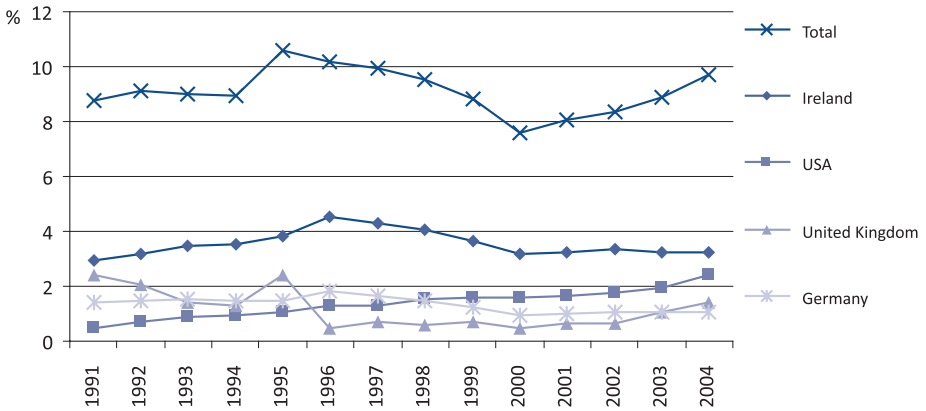
Conclusive data on the socio-professional profile of Sudanese abroad is not available and conflicting numbers may be found, for instance on the number of medical doctors abroad.

As from subsection B.3.5, a number of people with Sudanese origin work abroad in highly qualified positions as medical specialists, general practitioners, veterinarians, pharmacists, engineers, university professors and lecturers, teachers, judges, lawyers, legal advisers, entrepreneurs and managers. Sudanese with tertiary education generally undertake occupations commensurate with their level of study, as documented by the situation in selected Western countries about ten years ago (cfr. Annex III, Figure 26). Looking to the most recent data, in 2006/2008 22.7 per cent of Sudan-born workers in the United States were occupied in management, professional and related positions (US Census Bureau, 2009b).

According to projects undertaken in the framework of the World Bank International Migration and Development Program, in the last two decades Sudan experienced a remarkable increase in brain drain. While the Centre for

Global Development estimates an emigration rate of physicians as high as 13 per cent,[19] Figure 15 shows the extent of emigration of physicians, with emigration rates of around 9 per cent in average over the period, with high concentration of physicians in Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Figure 15: Emigration rate of Sudanese physicians[1], 1991–2004



1. Stock of physicians abroad as percent of physicians trained in Sudan.

Source: World Bank Development Research Group (2006, compiled by F. Docquier and A. Bhargava).

Finally, Sudanese abroad have formally grouped themselves in organized entities. These entities are first the social associations of people with Sudanese origin established in most the countries of migration, even at local level, having social and cultural interests and intending to maintain the ties with Sudan. In addition, starting from the early nineties highly skilled and qualified Sudanese expatriates and their descendants have constituted professional associations and networks intending to connect among themselves and to contribute to the development process in Sudan activities, an aspect that is also common in other Eastern African communities abroad such as Ethiopia and Somalia. These entities, which concern mainly physicians, engineers and researchers, largely rely on the Internet as communication means, hold annual meetings and provide direct contribution to development projects in Sudan. These networks are generally independent from the government or political associations, relying on membership and/or donors' contributions (cfr. subsection D.3).

[19] The same sources report that in 2000 between 410 and 758 of Sudanese physicians migrated abroad representing between 7.6 and 13.2% of physicians trained in the country.

Returns to Sudan and direct contribution of Sudanese diasporas

There is no reliable data on the general flows of long-term emigrants and/or their descendants returning to Sudan for permanent residence. Among the few cases, yearly data on emigrants moving from the Netherlands to Sudan (regardless of their citizenship), show a small but progressive increase from 36 in 2002 to 146 in 2007.

On the other hand, data on Sudanese returning to Sudan permanently or temporarily under programmes implemented by IOM and UNDP are available in the following table and graph as well as in the Statistical Annex.

Table 8: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS)[1] and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese (TRQS), 2006–2009

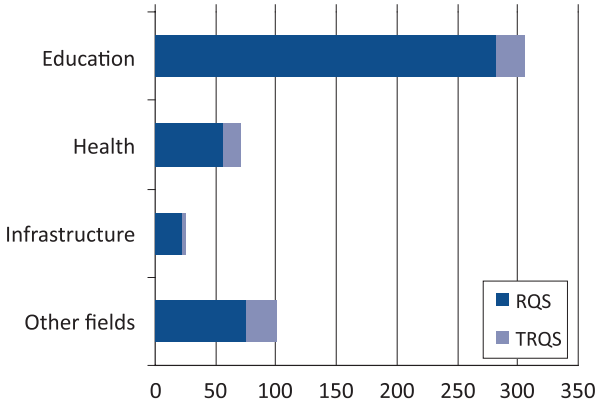
	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
RQS	24	142	124	145	435
RQS dependents	50	387	321	229	987
RQS total	74	529	445	374	1,422
TRQS under IOM programmes	5	34	9	20	68
TRQS under UNDP TOKTEN programme	15	7	10	11	43

1. Figures refer to qualified Sudanese only.

Sources: IOM (2010a), UNDP (2010). Figures refer to people returned under the RQS and TOKTEN programmes only.

In the case of permanent returns, returning people come on average with one dependent person. As a second main characteristic in the cases registered by IOM, most the returns are for contributions in the field of education, than health and infrastructure.

Figure 16: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS)[1] and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese (TRQS) by field of activity, 2006–2009



1. Data refer to the IOM programmes only and also include the cases of qualified candidates only.

Source: IOM (2010a).

B.5 Remittances

Definitional issues

Box 5: Definition of migrants' remittances

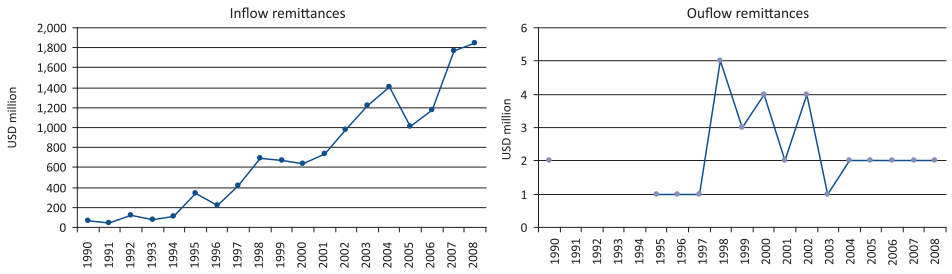
> The definition of migrants' remittances generally adopted for the Migration Profile initiative is the one of the IOM Glossary on Migration, i.e. remittances are monies earned or acquired by non-nationals that are transferred back to their country of origin.
>
> In the case of remittances from abroad, the Sudanese national partner institutions agreed to extend the coverage above to the monies earned or acquired by all people with Sudanese origin living abroad that are transferred to Sudan.
>
> In addition, the definition could be extended to the in-kind remittances too. However the difficulty in quantifying such flows and the unavailability of data makes it difficult to include these remittances in our analysis.

Remittances from Sudanese migrants and diasporas

Remittances play an important role for families and communities of origin of migrants. According to a preliminary study by Riak Akuei (2005b), social structures that emphasize obligations to contribute to the costs of family functions and other expenses incurred by relatives and community members apply to a number of Sudanese tribes such as Nilotic Nuer and Dinka and extend also to Sudanese that have migrated.

Migrants' remittances started arriving to Sudan following the relevant migration outflows towards the oil-rich Gulf countries of the nineties and eighties.

Figure 17: Migrant remittances inflows/outflows, 1990–2008



Source: World Bank (2009, estimates based on IMF, 2008)

Historical series from 1990 to 2008 are available through the estimates established by the World Bank using the 2008 IMF Balance of Payments Statistics

Yearbook. Data represented in Figure 17 denote a progressive increase with few exceptions, most notably the decrease between 2004 and 2005, reaching a total of USD 1.9 billion in 2008.

An extraction from a table published by UNDP in the Human Development Report 2009 (Annex III, Table 46) allows to compare some recent (2007) estimated remittances data of Sudan with the levels of all Arab countries as a whole and the world. According to these estimates, remittances per capita in Sudan are significantly lower than in other Arab countries (respectively USD 46 and USD 125).

Some studies suggest that use of informal channels to send remittances to Sudan might be very common given, inter alia, the informal nature of Sudanese migration (especially to neighbouring countries), the prevalence of informal economy and lack of penetration of financial services in many parts of Sudan, especially rural areas.

No country-representative information is available on the use of remittances received by Sudanese households from both abroad and within the country. Empirical observations point to possible use of remittances for daily consumption, housing and land, education and health as well as occasional and urgent events such as weddings, burial ceremonies and migration.

A 2005 study focuses on the remittance sending behaviour of Sudanese refugees abroad, in particular Southern Sudanese from Dinka tribes resettled to the United States, documents the extent of social obligations, effort and anxiety of Sudanese refugees recently settled abroad towards their kin and community members in Sudan as well as in different intermediate refuge countries. Very often the Sudanese abroad receive direct claims from the recipients, including those in third host countries like Egypt trying to resettle abroad who experience huge financial needs for renting, general consumption and health care (Riak Akuei, 2005a).

B.6 Migration trends and their consequences on socio-economic and human development

Human and socio-economic development is a key priority for Sudan. As in many other countries, the primary push factors of migration (lack of sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities, lack of basic infrastructure and social services) coincide with the areas in which migrants can contribute to

the development of their country of origin. An analysis of literature and data available reveals the push and pull factors reported in the following table.

Table 9: Push and pull factors of migration in Sudan

Immigration	
Push factors: - General conflict, included protracted humanitarian crises and persecution	Pull factors: - Existence of refugee communities in Sudan, in formal and informal settlements - Facilitated mobility (irregular migration, existence of freedom of movement especially with IGAD countries, Egypt, etc…) - Transit migration towards North Africa and Europe and possibilities of obtaining resettlement. - Existence of investment projects that required foreign workers (especially in trade and oil exploitation sector)
Emigration	
Push factors: - Conflict and instability at local level (conflicts over resources, reduction of resources due to land degradation and climate change, etc…) and national level (civil war between North and South, in Darfur and Eastern Sudan) - High unemployment levels fuelled by limited growth in labour-intensive sectors and high population growth - Poverty and deprivation - Food insecurity - Political reasons	Pull factors: - Better employment and income prospects, including career advancement - Education and training opportunities abroad whether through formal education or on the job training - Emulation of success stories of other migrants from the local community - Ties with family and community members now abroad - Presence of established Sudanese community in country of destination - Family reunification

Understanding the development dimension of migration in Sudan is complicated by a set of factors: emigration from Sudan includes those who migrate in search of international protection (refugees and asylum seekers, mostly in neighbouring countries), as well as temporary labour migrants to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and more permanent migrants to Western countries. As from Figure 7 above, Sudanese abroad are as likely to reside in countries with low and medium human development (51.3%) as in countries with high or very high human development (48.7%) (measured according to the UNDP Human Development Report definition, see UNDP 2009). While other Arab migrants tend to be distributed predominantly in developed countries (in line with global trends), the extent of force displacement of Sudanese in countries in Africa results in a concentration of Sudanese in countries with similar or lower achievements in terms of human development.

The lack of socio-economic indicators on the conditions of migrants, returnees, IDPs and refugees in Sudan poses difficulties in understanding the impact of forced and economic migration on the development outcomes of

mobile people. Using data collected by IOM (IOM, 2010b and Ahmed, 2009) it is possible to try and estimate some achievements of Sudanese migrants within Sudan - this case, in Southern Kordofan: a state that hosts a large number of mobile populations including 277,217 returnees (24% of total population) and 60,261 IDPs (5%) - and abroad (Sudanese in Cairo). It must be noted that because these data were not originally collected for the purpose of development-based analysis, the definitions used are not fully compatible with the ones included in the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). A description of how some of the figures have been arrived to is included at the bottom of Table 10. Despite these limitations, we can conclude that access to schools for mobile populations in Southern Kordofan is higher than Southern Sudan but slightly lower than Northern Sudan, with one child in two living in a village with a functioning school. This achievement falls short of the target set for Sudan in 2015. In terms of maternal and child health, IDPs and returnees in Southern Kordofan perform much worse than Northern Sudanese and are very far away from achieving the targets set for 2015. Perhaps the most pressing issue for IDPs and returnees is access to improved water sources, possible only for a third of people, which is well below the achievement of Sudan as a whole. Sudanese in Cairo seem to fair better than their counterparts in Southern Kordofan and Northern Sudan in terms of access to water but fare much worse in terms of incidence of absolute poverty (75%) and access to school (50%).

Table 10: Migration and development indicators in Sudan, 2008–2009

	Indicators	Northern Sudan[1]	MDG Target[1]	Southern Sudan[1]	MDG Target[1]	IDPs in Southern Kordofan[2]	Returnees in S. Kordofan[2]	Sudanese in Cairo[3]
	Year	2008	2015	2008	2015	2009	2009	2008
MDG 1 Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger								
4	Estimated poverty incidence (% of total population)	50%	45%	90%	45%	n/a	n/a	75%
MDG 2 Achieve Universal Primary Education								
5	Gross primary enrolment ratio	62%	100%	20%	100%	53%	55%	50%
MDG 3 Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women								
6	Ratio girls to boys in primary education	88%	100%	36%	100%	n/a	na	n/a

MDG 4 Reduce Child Mortality								
MDG 5 Improve Maternal Health								
[7]	Birth attended by skilled health staff	57%	90%	5%	90%	8%	12%	n/a
MDG 6 Combat HIV Aids, Malaria and other diseases								
[8]	Contraceptive prevalence (% of women ages 15-49)	7%	-	< 1%	-	<32%	<45%	n/a
MDG 7 Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes								
[9]	Access to improved drinking water source (% of population)	59%	85%	48%	75%	32%	35%	96%
[10]	Access to improved sanitation (% of population)	40%	67%	6%	53%	n/a	n/a	96%

Sources and explanations:

(1) UNDP (2010b)
(2) IOM (2010b)
(3) Ahmed, Y. (2009)
(4) Data refers to percentage of households living under absolute poverty line (1 USD). Calculated based on 1 USD per day per person (165 EGP (Egyptian Pounds) p. month at 1 USD = 5.5 EGP) multiplied by average household size in the survey (3.47 people) gives a poverty line of 572 LE per household.
(5) For Southern Kordofan estimated as percentage of IDPs and returnees living in villages with access to functioning primary schools. For Cairo, refers to number of Sudanese households having access to education.
(6) Data n/a.
(7) For Southern Kordofan estimated as percentage of IDPs and returnees living in villages with access to functioning health facilities with at least one midwife.
(8) For Southern Kordofan estimated as percentage of IDPs and returnees living in communities that are aware of HIV/AIDS.
(9) For Southern Kordofan estimated as percentage of IDPs and returnees living in villages with functioning improved water sources. For Cairo, refers to number of Sudanese households having access to water (given socio-economic situation in Cairo, it can be assumed that all water is from improved sources).
(10) For Cairo, refers to number of Sudanese households having access to sanitation (given socio-economic situation in Cairo, it can be assumed that all sanitation is adequate).

C. Migration policy framework

C.1 Overview of key domestic legislation and recent migration policy developments

Introduction

While Sudan has not yet developed a comprehensive migration management strategy, many ministries and national institutions, including the High Council for Migration and the national Technical Working Group (TWG) were recently established and are involved in various aspects of migration management.

In the political setting of the country, international migration is a national issue and therefore it falls under the responsibility of the GoNU. However, GoSS is also involved in managing the southern land borders, the relationship with selected neighbouring countries as well as linking with Southern Sudanese communities abroad.

Main regulations

The legislation regulating the admission and staying of foreigners, the acquisition of citizenship, the exit of nationals, the management of international refugees and other migration related aspects is mainly covered by the following legislation:

- The constitutions of Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan.
- The Labour Law (1997).
- The Refugees Law (1974, currently under revision).
- The Sudanese Nationality Act (1957, with amendments in 1974 and 1994).
- The Passport and Migration Law (1994).
- The Humanitarian Aid Commission Act (1995, with amendments in 1999).
- The Investment Law (1999, with amendments in 2003).
- The Law of Employment of Foreigners (2001).
- The Regulations of Foreigners (2006).
- The Tripartite Agreements on Refugees jointly established by Sudan, UNHCR and selected neighbouring countries.[20]

[20] The tripartite agreements were signed in 2006 with Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo, Central African Republic, Ethiopia and Uganda.

- The Four Freedoms Agreement with Egypt (2004, with amendments in 2008 and validity for upcoming five years), reciprocally establishing free movement across the border separating the two states and the rights to reside, work and own property in either country without permissions.
- The bilateral conventions and memoranda of understanding for mutual exchange of workers with Saudi Arabia, Ethiopia and other countries.
- The Ministry Council Resolution 550 of 2005 exempting most the Sudanese workers abroad from paying the taxes as emigrants.

According to national authorities consulted during the drafting phase of this migration profile, at the time of writing other acts were under preparation, including the following ones:

- New provisions for developing the border immigration procedures and systems.
- The Unified Labour Act, an act involving all the conventions on labour and migration focusing in particular on labour migrants' rights.
- Further bilateral agreements for workers' exchange with the United States, Russian Federation and other countries.
- An amendment to the general refugees' law.
- New provisions for regulating refugee matters with Egypt.
- New provisions concerning irregular migration and trafficking in persons.

According to the main regulations listed above, the admission, staying and exit of foreigners is subject to several conditions. All foreigners apart from Egyptians are required to have a visa prior to arrival in Sudan, as well as a valid passport. In addition, GoSS issues 'local travel permits' to foreigners belonging to the five countries bordering Southern Sudan as well as the so-called 'East Africa permits' for emergency reasons. Visit and residence permissions are granted according to a series of reasons including work, accompanying a family member, study, trade and tourism.

Sudanese nationals and residing foreigners may leave the Country only upon issuance of an exit visa granted by the competent ministerial authorities, unless they are less than 18 years, Sudanese women or visitors for periods less than three months.

As far as foreign workers are concerned, the 2001 law states that they may hold a job and be legally employed only following the issuance of a work permit by the competent authorities within the Ministry of Labour (for foreign workers in national investment projects), the Ministry of Investments (for foreign

workers in foreign investment projects) and the Humanitarian Aid Cooperation (HAC) Commission (for foreigners working in international humanitarian and cooperation projects) However, as a main exception, Egyptians are allowed to work without holding a work permit on the basis of the Four Freedom Agreement.

The issuance of a work permit to a foreigner is conditional to the following main requirements:

- Minimum age of 21 years and holding legal residence status.
- No Sudanese workers neither foreign workers already legally in Sudan are available or in condition to perform the concerned job.
- Priority is given to people with Arab and African citizenship.
- Application should be submitted by the employer or the foreign employee and includes the copy of work contract, which results in the issuance of a preliminary work permit if the foreigner has not yet entered the country.
- Validity is for one year after an initial three month period, with possibility of renewal up to three times.
- Holders of work permits are under the obligation to train a Sudanese employee having relevant qualifications.
- The worker may not change employer during the period of validity of the work contract and permit. The only case in which a worker may change employer is with an agreement with the Ministry of Labour, the former and the new employer.
- Work permit may be revoked in case of violation of law.

Moreover, on the basis of the 'local travel permit' mentioned above nationals from select Africans countries are allowed to work in Southern Sudan in occupations such as businesspersons and traders.

Concerning refugees, the 1974 Refugee Law establishes procedure for granting asylum and residence until the evaluation of asylum applications, the procedures for deportation as well as the conditions for refugees to work under permission. Concerning the latter, observers report that while the possibility to work is included in the law, refugees are often not able to obtain employment, except in the informal sector. Tripartite agreements define the duties and responsibilities of each signing country on their refugees abroad, logistical aspects, the available assistance services and the conditions for return, rehabilitation and integration in the country of origin.

The Sudanese intending to leave the Country for working abroad are in general subject to the following conditions:

- the endorsement of the proposed contract by the Ministry of Labour;
- finalization of exit procedures (taxes, etc…) at Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA) (cfr. Table 13 or Section D2);[21]
- a valid passport and a valid exit visas issued by Ministry of Interior.

Different conditions may apply depending on bilateral agreements with countries of destination, for instance Egypt as well as the Southern neighbouring countries in the case of Sudanese leaving Southern Sudan.

This procedure results in a number of administrative transactions that allow to keep track of emigration in different national registers. The registration at SSWA is in principle updated following the annual payment of taxes and contributions, the renewal of passports, the movement to a different foreign country and the definitive return to Sudan.

Sudanese citizenship is generally acquired by descent (through the father's line only) and birth in Sudan, although some requirements apply with reference to events held before or after the date of enactment of the citizenship law in 1994 or the time of acquisition of citizenship by the father. Naturalization of foreigners mostly requires a five year residence in the country and is automatically extended to the under-age children. The wife of a Sudanese man may be naturalized if she has resided with her husband in Sudan for a continuous period of at least two years. According to the law and international agreements regulating the presence of refugees in Sudan, refugees are not allowed to be naturalized.

Compliance with international conventions

The following table summarizes Sudan's ratification of international conventions relating to human rights and international migration. The country has still to sign two conventions on the elimination of discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of migrants as well as a protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, in particular for women and children.

[21] Yearly while employed abroad, Sudanese working abroad should pay a tax for Muslim workers ("Zakat"), other taxes and fees for specific services and as well as a "national contribution." These taxes can be paid through Sudanese consulates or at SSWA in Sudan. Following a presidential decision at end of 2008, the "national contribution" is now only collected from doctors, engineers and laboratory technicians.

Table 11: Status of agreement on selected human rights and migration related conventions

Convention	Year of ratification	Year of signing by Sudan
Convention relating to the Status of Refugees	1951	1974
International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination	1966	1977
International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	1966	1986
International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	1966	1986
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women	1979	--
Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	1984	1986
Convention on the Rights of the Child	1989	1990
International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families	1990	--
Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime	2000	--

Source: UNDESA (2010c).

C.2 Key institutional actors involved in migration management and diasporas

National institutions

A list of main Sudanese institutions involved in the field of international migration within both the GoNU and GoSS as well as their functions and remits in this field are provided in the following table. Given the inherent cross-cutting nature of migration, the table is a preliminary inventory established within the timeframe of the first Migration Profile project and that will require further developments, specifications and harmonization in future.

Table 12: Functions and responsibilities of national institutions involved in the migration management and diasporas and the statistical production in Sudan

Institution, department or service	Functions and responsibilities
GoNU	
Ministry of Interior: various departments and services, in particular the Aliens Department	- Defining and implementing policies, laws, regulations and monitoring migration and related phenomena in Sudan. - Border re-demarcation, management and control, including participation in the definition of bilateral agreements. - Management of civil roll, passports, nationality cards, identity cards, border cards, visas and residence permits. - Fighting irregular migration, smuggling and cross-border crime. - Apprehension, repatriation or deportation of irregular migrants. - Awareness and information campaigns on international migration, in particular on the risks of irregular migration. - Processing the applications of citizenship for nationals intending to renounce to the Sudanese citizenship and foreigners asking for the Sudanese citizenship. - Registration of permissions and all administrative operations, including trafficking.
Ministry of Interior: Commission of Refugees (COR)	- Protecting, registering, counselling and providing material assistance and documents to foreign refugees at different administrative stages and all along their staying in the country. - Scrutinizing the requests of asylum in coordination with UNHCR. - Management of refugees camps. - Undertaking or supporting awareness and information campaigns in coordination with other national and international institutions. - Following-up on the situation of Sudanese refugees abroad according to existing regulations. - Data collection, compilation of statistical reports studies on refugees.
National Security and Intelligence Service (NSIS), various departments	- Management of operations for national security such as border control. - Fighting prostitution and sexual exploitation networks, human trafficking and trafficking of body organs.
Ministry of Labour Public Service and Human Resource Development,[1] Labour Affairs and Employment Department (Manpower Planning Directorate) and other departments	- Regulating labour relations and migration with bilateral, regional and international organizations. - Liaising with similar entities in other countries to exchange experiences and ideas relating to workers' issues. - Manpower planning. - Informing foreigners on policy developments and procedures. - Granting licenses and monitoring the work of employment agencies. - Registering work permits and providing statistics on foreign workers in national investment projects and other occupations. - Validating work contracts for Sudanese leaving for working abroad. - Fighting irregular employment.
Ministry of Council Ministry, Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (SSWA)	- Follow up on issues related to Sudanese working abroad and protecting their rights and interests inside and outside the country. - Planning and policy analysis related to Sudanese working abroad. - Supporting with administrative procedures necessary to leave Sudan for working abroad. - Collecting taxes and contributions from Sudanese working abroad. - Advising, facilitating the stay abroad and return of Sudanese workers and their families.

	- Providing communication and cultural support to Sudanese as well as national societies and associations abroad to facilitate their contribution to the political and socio-economic process, and investment and contributions to Sudan. - Conducting researches and studies and providing information on number, distribution, work and profiles of Sudanese workers abroad. - Ensuring coordination and exchange between national institutions on a variety of migration issues.
Sudan Centre for Migration, Development and Population Studies (part of SSWA)	- Developing migration profiles and other tools and organizing events useful to support migration information management for Sudan. - Carrying out analysis, researches and studies on migration according to the needs. - Establishing a Documentation Centre and Information Management Database.
Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)	- Organizing and carrying out statistical operations in cooperation with line ministries, SSCCSE, other competent entities and associations. - Coordinating statistical work between the state organs and ministerial agencies - Gathering data from administrative partner institutions. - Setting and maintaining national statistical information systems, preparing publications and disseminating results to internal and external users. - Training and qualifying staff and employees of partner institutions. - Unifying the methods, standards and terminology of statistical work.
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, various departments and services	- Issuance of visas to foreigners intending to visit or settle in Sudan. - Provisions of services and protection to Sudanese abroad, including trafficked persons and data collection. - Negotiating agreements and protocols with other countries on the admission, residence and work.
Ministry of Investments, various services	- Encouraging foreign investment in Sudan, highlighting benefits, exemptions and procedures. - Registration of work permits for foreigners working in international companies.
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs - various services	- Registration of work permits for foreigners working in non-governmental organizations. - Encouraging coordination between governmental departments, national and international civil community organizations and local entities for the proper organization and execution of humanitarian programmes and projects in the light of regional and state plans. - Mobilizing international and external efforts for reconstructing conflict-afflicted areas and settlement of displaced people.
Ministry of Social Welfare for Women and Children	- Fighting prostitution and other forms of exploitation of women and children. - Provision of legal protection, housing and shelter, and medical and psychosocial support to vulnerable women and children. - Data collection on cases of Sudanese citizens trafficked outside Sudan. - Coordination and cooperation with international institutions and NGOs.
National Council for Child Care[2]	- Data collection on cases of Sudanese nationals trafficked outside Sudan. - Preparation of studies to analyze and survey the situation and needs of trafficked children. - Coordination with UNICEF, other international institutions and NGOs.
GoSS	
Ministry of Internal Affairs, Immigration and Aliens Control	- Border management and control. - Granting permissions to foreigners for entering and staying in Southern Sudan. - Management of border cards, travel documents and local travel permissions. - Granting permissions to Sudanese going abroad. - Establishing mechanisms for fighting trafficking in human beings. - Registration and reporting of permits.

Ministry of Regional Cooperation, various departments,	- Participation to consultative work in the areas of migration and refugees. - Evaluating requests of residence permits for foreigners. - Supporting the ties with Southern Sudanese diasporas' abroad and their contribution to development in the country.
Ministry of Human Resources Development[3]	- Supporting the ties with Southern Sudanese diasporas' abroad and their contribution to development in the country.
Ministry of Labour and Public Service	- Granting and reporting permissions to specific categories of foreign workers entering in Southern Sudan. - Registering, reporting and following-up on the procedures for Sudanese leaving for work abroad.
Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Development[4]	- Coordination with the international institutions the return and reintegration of Sudanese refugees. - Delivering assistance to foreign refugees in Southern Sudan. - Sharing information with COR.
Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE)	- Organizing and coordinating statistical surveys and censuses in Southern Sudan. - Coordination with line ministries and international institutions. - Collecting and disseminating data concerning Southern Sudan. - Analyzing data and disseminating official statistical reports to facilitate decision-making process. - Implementing quality monitoring and evaluation services.

1. Hereafter usually referred to as Ministry of Labour.
2. Composed by the ministries of Interior, Social Welfare for Women and Children, and Foreign Affairs.
3. Recently established from the Diasporas and International Cooperation Department previously under the Ministry of Regional cooperation.
4. Recently established institution, it has absorbed the former Southern Sudan Recovery, Return and Reintegration (SSRRR).

International institutions and non-governmental organizations

A number of international institutions work in Sudan in the area of migration management and migration and development. The list mainly includes UNHCR, UNDP, the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS), IOM, the World Bank, the European Commission as well as bilateral institutions such as USAID and DfID. Given the size and ramifications of migration related phenomena described in Part B, the main areas of concern and intervention relate to refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs (including returns), irregular migration and trafficking of human beings, and migration and development, and see the direct involvement mostly of UNHCR, IOM and UNMIS.

UNHCR mainly deals with refugees in Sudan and Sudanese refugees abroad assisting the involved national institutions (especially COR) in establishing and implementing international agreements and introducing practical arrangements for return and reinsertion of refugees in their areas of origin. Given the instability and conflict across Sudan and beyond its borders, UNHCR deals with different challenges but focussing mostly on the protection and assistance of refugees, as well as returns.

IOM is largely involved in Sudan in the registration, protection, return and reintegration of IDPs, management of international migrants as well as democratization and electoral issues. The main activities implemented in the last few years for the main migration component include the following:

- The tracking of returns projects, i.e. a series of annual and periodical evaluations of total returns to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan since the signing of CPA.
- The *Village Assessment and Return Monitoring Project*, an initiative to collect detailed information about the availability of basic services such as water, healthcare and education in the communities of reintegration of returnees in Southern Kordofan and three states of Southern Sudan (Northern Bahr el Ghazal, Warrap and Unity) where the largest number of IDPs have returned.
- The *Population Tracking and Village Assessment Project* in Darfur, a initiative for assessing new migration, humanitarian needs and conditions for planning returns and movements Darfur.
- Organizing repatriations of Sudanese from various countries (for instance in the case of stranded migrants) and resettlements of refugees also on behalf of UNHCR.
- Supporting the Sudanese ministerial agencies in improving the capacity to manage mixed migration flows arriving at borders posts and carrying out awareness campaigns on migration management and the risk of irregular migration.
- Implementation jointly with Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) of a *Migration and Border Management Assessment* aiming to compare the national capabilities in managing regular and irregular movements of people and to recommend options to strengthen and harmonize border management in the East Africa Region.

The United Nations also provide support in migration management to Sudan through the UNMIS Return, Reintegration and Recovery (RRR) Section. In fact, the UN Security Council Resolution 1590 mandated UNMIS to facilitate and coordinate, within its capabilities and in its areas of deployment, the voluntary return of refugees and internally displaced persons, and humanitarian assistance, inter alia, by helping to establish the necessary security conditions. The RRR ensures coordination, planning and monitoring, information and advocacy, and capacity building for returns related to the North-South CPA and Darfur. The section supports the Sudanese governments' overall responsibility to lead return and reintegration coordination and planning. UNMIS RRR is established in eight field offices in the South, three field offices in the transitional areas and one field office in Southern Darfur. Activities are implemented in close cooperation

with the other UN and international agencies and the other international and national entities involved in the area. UNMIS RRR supports the enhancement and sharing of information on the population conditions and initiatives in the context of such as the *IDPs Intention Surveys* undertaken by IOM in 2005 and 2006 and the weekly reports.

Among other international initiatives directly focusing on migration in the Eastern Africa and Sudan it is possible to recall the Mediterranean Transit Migration Dialogue (MTM) and the East Africa Migration Routes Initiative (EAMRI) (cfr. subsection B.2.7 and B.3.7), the latter as a component of the EU Global Approach to Migration analysing the broad spectrum of migration topics and recommending short-term actions and long-term projects to address the root causes of irregular migration. Since 2009 Sudan is also included under the activities of CARIM, the EU-supported Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration established at European University Institute of Florence.

C.3 Analysis of policy coherence issues

Policy coordination

The coordination among ministries both within the GoNU and GoSS in the area of migration is limited but increasing, although priorities and challenges of both governments and the nature of mixed migration flows to/from and within Sudan add a layer of complexity to policy coordination. As refugee issues have been a feature of migration management in Sudan for a long time, a coordinated mechanism has been put in place to respond to issues concerning refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and returnees with responsibilities shared across different actors in GoNU and GoSS, as well as UNHCR, UNMIS and IOM. In addition, growing concerns in the areas of fighting irregular migration and trafficking in persons and maximizing the benefits of the contribution from Sudanese communities abroad have also generated some degree of interest and concerted efforts both within state institutions and between GoNU and GoSS.

Working groups and commissions already exist mostly at level of GoNU, however their role and actions seem not fully defined and known, at least to the public. While overlaps exist in the roles of GoNU and GoSS in the field of migration management (as according to the CPA international migration is a national matter and therefore some functions are not equally shared between institutions of respective governments), some changes have occurred under national and international initiatives, such as the capacity building training courses on migration management and migration legislation internationally

offered by IOM and other institutions. Representatives of different GoSS institutions attended the first *Forum on Trafficking in Persons* organized by IOM, MoI and SSWA at beginning of June 2010 in Khartoum.

During the consultations for the preparation of this Migration Profile, GoNU and GoSS identified the following challenges to policy coordination:

- Collection, analysis and dissemination of information to the public and for the purpose of monitoring and planning should be enhanced, especially in terms of registration of foreign workers.
- Fight against irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking is an area of recent concern to national authorities and thus policy and data collection should be further harmonized.
- Capacity building of national institutions, in terms of provision of equipment, policy advice and staff training on various issues of migration management including, inter alia, border management, international migration law, data gathering and analysis.

Mainstreaming migration into development plans

Development and poverty reduction plans are largely implemented by Sudanese governments with support from international institutions such as UNDP and IFAD as well as many foreign countries bilaterally. These initiatives mainly focus on enabling poor rural people to overcome poverty.

According to the consultations held for this Migration Profile, migration is not systematically mainstreamed into development plans, however the integration of these components is widely considered as an important step to ensure that the development dimension of migration is fully included in the national planning process.

Diasporas and development

The SSWA was established at end of 1979 as a coordination unit between different governmental entities with a mandate to formulate polices and solutions for the issues and challenges of Sudanese citizens working and living abroad. However, as a consequence of the massive emigration in the following decades the role and functions of SSWA have been enlarged. The current and future need for skilled labour force to assist in the reconstruction efforts following the signing of CPA has prompted the GoNU and GOSS to look into ways to attract the Sudanese diaspora to return, providing avenues for the

direct involvement of qualified nationals and associations abroad as agents of development and change. In support of this return policy, many Sudanese ministries and stakeholders frequently go abroad to establish links with various Sudanese communities abroad and promote their involvement in the development of Sudan.

The process of attracting and facilitating the diasporas' contribution or even the definitive return of qualified Sudanese expatriates has also been recommended by the Sudanese public opinion and reinvigorated by the contribution of international institutions and NGOs, in particular UNDP and IOM through the implementation of assistance initiatives (e.g. TOKTEN[22] and RCPI[23]) and return programmes. In terms of data collection, SSWA established a *National Register for Sudanese highly qualified professionals* and introduced a national network among entities involved in the transfer of knowledge and technology under the acronym SPaKTEN.[24]

A number of civil society organizations including many professional networks and associations of Sudanese diasporas worldwide have also applauded these efforts, including:[25]

- The Sudanese communities in many countries
- The Sudanese European Community Council
- The Sudan Medical Society (SMC)
- The Sudan Medical Care Foundation (SMCF)
- The Sudan Medical Doctors Union in the UK and Ireland
- The Sudanese Engineers Association (SEA) UK

[22] TOKTEN (*Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals*) is a UNDP programme of technical support implemented worldwide since 1977 that enables expatriate nationals to temporarily volunteer in their countries of origin in order to contribute, depending on the situation, to the process of peace building, recovery and development (cfr. http://www.sd.undp.org/projects/tokten.htm).

[23] RCPI (*Rapid Capacity Placement Initiative*) is a programme recently implemented by UNDP Southern Sudan following the UN Volunteers scheme intending to deploy qualified personnel (not necessarily experts with Sudanese origin, although highly possible thank to the call procedures) to support delivery of essential public services effectively and in a transparent manner while developing internal local capacity.

[24] SPaKTEN (*Sudanese Partnership for Knowledge Transfer by Expatriates Nationals*) is a joint initiative of SSWA, the National Center for Information, the Sudan Academy of Sciences, the Industrial and Consultancy Research Centre, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Federal Ministry of Health focusing on several priority sectors of intervention such as medicine and public health and water management. SPaKTEN is a network open to all organizations, governmental agencies, public institutions, bi- and multilateral development banks, professional associations, research sectors, NGOs, private companies, professionals' organizations and others agencies involved in transfer of knowledge using Sudanese expatriates committed to the objectives of SSWA and available up to a period of maximum six months (cfr. www.spakten.net).

[25] The list of these Sudanese associations mostly derives from a UNDP consultancy report titled *Tapping Expatriate Sudanese Talents: Engaging with Sudanese Expatriate Community* prepared in 2005 (cfr. References).

- The Sudanese Engineers Community
- The Sudan Studies Association (SSA)
- The Sudan Studies Society of the United Kingdom (SSSUK)
- The Sudan Civic Foundation (SCF)
- The Sudan-Reach Women's Foundation (SRWF)
- The Sudan Research Group (SRG)
- The Forum of Qualified and Expert Sudanese in Oman
- The Sudanese American Scientific, Technical and Professional Organization (SASTPO) USA
- The New Sudan Professional Association (NSPA) in Canada
- The New Sudan Organization Network (NSON)

C.4 Overall assessment of the migration policy context

Many ministries and national institutions in Sudan both within the GoNU and GoSS are involved in various aspects of migration policy and management, however their coordination is limited, although increasing, and a comprehensive migration management strategy is not developed yet.

Since the CPA Sudan established and updated a series of agreements with neighbouring countries on border crossing and admission, return of refugees and other aspects and is currently mainly revising the Refugees Law of 1974. Concerning Sudanese emigrants, almost all the categories of workers are now allowed to work abroad without paying an annual financial contribution to SSWA. However, policy developments are needed in some areas. Among others, Sudan still has to sign the conventions on the elimination of discrimination against women and the protection of the rights of migrants as well as a protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, in particular for women and children.

The current policy context states that almost all foreigners are required to have legal status and a visas and permissions for entering and staying in Sudan. On the other hand, all Sudanese need permission to leave abroad and, in the case of emigration for economic reasons, validation of work contract and registration at SSWA. These procedures are useful for what can be a national information system for monitoring and managing migration.

Given the size and ramifications of migration-related phenomena the main areas of intervention concern refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs (including returns), and are progressively extending to irregular migration and trafficking of human beings, border management, and migration and development.

Concerning the latter, the national policy strongly aims to protect the staying abroad and to facilitate the contribution and eventually the return of Sudanese workers, their family members or descendants as well as the contribution of Sudanese associations to the political and socio-economic process in Sudan.

Efforts of Sudanese institutions in the different areas are strongly supported by the international institutions (also under the framework of regional initiatives) as well as bilateral institutions in both Southern and Northern Sudan. Apparently the coordination of the so many national and international institutions constitutes a main challenge.

According to the consultations for this migration profile, migration management measures are not implemented consistently. In particular, the registration of foreigners and de-registration of nationals returning from abroad are far from being systematically applied, foreign refugees are often not able to work, and the responsibilities on irregular migration and trafficking lack a formalized inter-agency coordination mechanism. Sudan is classified as Tier 3 country in the 2010 Trafficking in Persons Report, a categorization meaning that the government is not fully complying with the minimum standards for fighting trafficking and is not making significant efforts to do so. On the other hand, despite the difficulties given by the wide country's territory, a series of measures are implemented in a manner that satisfies the national objective. This includes, among other, the management of refugees and returns, the awareness on the opportunity of regular migration and the active role played by the Sudanese diasporas and many Sudanese socio-professional associations established abroad.

D. Conclusions

D.1 Main findings on current migration trends

The data presented in the previous section show that Sudan is a country with strong migration dynamics, both in terms of international and internal migration, including forced displacement and nomadic movements. International migration was and still is largely facilitated by Sudan's geographical location, instability, conflict, lack of food security both domestically and in the region. As a result, Sudan is an emigration, transit and immigration country, both for economic and forced migrants, in addition to stocks of IDPs.

Immigration

Immigration flows in Sudan are mostly from neighbouring countries and represent a typical case of South-South migration. According to UN data, 753,000 migrants are thought to be residing in Sudan in 2010. These immigrants can be grouped in three categories, although some overlap exists between groups:

- 685,000 refugees recognized by UNHCR and COR, coming mostly from Eritrea, Chad and Ethiopia as well as other Central and Eastern African countries. In addition to recognized refugees, a number of asylum seekers reside and/or transit through Sudan. The majority of refugees are young men, although families and women are also present, especially for some nationalities. Refugees and asylum seekers are located mostly in the Khartoum State, as well as in the Eastern Sudan, Darfur and Equatoria, where the immigration pressure from neighbouring countries is currently higher. Only a minority of refugees (20%) lives in refugee camps. Organized and voluntary repatriations have resulted in a decrease in refugee stocks from almost 1.2 million in 1985 to 650,000 in 2010.

- At least 35,000 regular migrants, coming mostly from Asian and African countries for work (61%), study (19%) or family reunification (5%). China, India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Philippines and Turkey are the main country of origin. According to the registered data, the foreign workers are prevalently males (around 98%) and technicians (around 69%) and work for national and international companies and non-governmental organizations. Other foreigners registered by GoSS mostly come from Uganda and Kenya and are investors and businessmen. Students come mostly from Somalia, Nigeria, Kenya and Ethiopia.

- An unspecified number of irregular migrants and, especially in Southern Sudan, migrants from neighbouring countries that do not need a residence permit to live in Sudan. Most the irregular migrants generally spend long periods and even years in the many cities along the main migration routes, in particular Khartoum, hoping to reach the North-Western borders with Egypt and Libya and the Red Sea coast. A smaller subgroup is composed of migrants trafficked for various purposes such as domestic servitude and sexual exploitation as well as children trafficked as cooks, porters and combatants. Given the need for self-maintenance, many irregular migrants look for and find some employment, often on a daily basis, in the informal Sudanese labour market, becoming in practical terms economic immigrants. Using a residual method, we estimated a stock of 33,000 irregular migrants, however this figure is at best a "guestimate" and should be treated with caution as there is no data available to further support our claim.

Table 13: Migration stock estimates for Sudan, beginning of 2010[1]

	Min. value	Max value	Note
Stock of foreign immigrants in Sudan	651,000	753,000	2
of which			
Refugees and asylum seekers	615,000	685,000	3
Regular immigrants from Egypt	n/a	n/a	
Regular immigrants registered at GoNU MoI	35,000	35,000	4
Irregular immigrants	1,000	33,000	5
Total stock of Sudanese citizens and people with Sudanese origin living abroad	1,229,000	1,727,000	6
of which			
Refugees and asylum seekers	349,000	389,000	7
Regular migrants in Saudi Arabia	552,000	876,000	8
Regular migrants registered with SSWA (Arab countries, except Saudi Arabia)	242,000	242,000	9
Regular migrants outside Africa and Arab countries	86,000	220,000	10
Irregular emigrants	n/a	n/a	

1. *Table based on various sources used in the Migration Profile, as from the notes' column.*
2. *Maximum value refers to UNDESA estimate for 2010. Minimum value is the sum of the cells below.*
3. *Source: COR and UNHCR (Annex III, Table 19 / B2.1.0a). Maximum value is the sum of total number of refugees in 2009 plus asylum applications in the same year (Annex III, Table 19 / B2.1.0a and Annex III, Table 23 / B2.1.4).*
4. *Source: GoNU Ministry of Interior (Annex III, Table 17 / B2.0.2) as of 2010.*
5. *Source: Residual value obtained from (2) – (3) – (4). It must be noted however that these figures may severely underestimate the number of irregular migrants.*
6. *Sum of the available cells below.*
7. *Source: COR and UNHCR (Table 5 / B3.1.0 for minimum value, Annex III, Table 34/ B3.1.1 for maximum value).*
8. *Source: various sources reported in Annex III, Table 30 / 3.0.2_SA.*
9. *Source: SSWA (Annex III, Table 37 / 3.2.1b).*
10. *Source: DRC estimates for 2000 for Oceania, non-Arab Asia, America and Europe (minimum value). The maximum estimate is calculated using the estimates from US, Australia, Netherlands and Germany below summed to DRC value for the rest of Europe, North America, Oceania and Asia (45,000).*

Emigration

In order to arrive at some estimates of the number of Sudanese abroad one has to consider the demographic evolution of Sudanese emigrants, in particular their possible naturalization and second-generation Sudanese, especially in the case of Sudanese living in Western countries. In addition to this difficulty, data on Sudanese emigrants is collected from different national sources and therefore offers only a limited level of comparability.

Based on the data presented in Table 13, it is possible to propose an estimate of Sudanese citizens and people with Sudanese origin currently living abroad between 1.2 and 1.7 million people. However these figures need to be taken with caution as data are missing or present a little degree of comparability.

There are up to 390,000 Sudanese refugees, mostly living in neighbouring countries such as Chad, Uganda, Ethiopia and Kenya. These refugees tend to live in camps but also in urban settings. Given the difficulty in accessing social services and employment, most of them express the intention of being resettled to a third country or return to Sudan (in the case of Sudanese in Greater Cairo 78.2 and 38.6% of them respectively). More than 330,000 refugees returned from neighbouring countries to Sudan under different arrangements between 2006 and June 2010, mostly from Uganda (178,000), Ethiopia (49,000), Democratic Republic of Congo (42,000) and Kenya (38,000). Apart from refugees, important numbers of Sudanese live in neighbouring countries, in particular Egypt, Uganda and Kenya.

For the purpose of this profile it was possible to arrive at estimates of Sudanese diasporas (i.e. emigrants and people of Sudanese origins) only in major countries of destination. There are between 880,000 and 1,338,000[26] economic migrants, over half of which concentrated in Saudi Arabia, with the rest in other Arab countries (Libya, UAE, Qatar, etc…) and a smaller proportion in Western countries. Sudanese in Saudi Arabia tend to be mostly male single workers (54%), but also family members of labour migrants (27%). Sudanese labour emigrants in Libya, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf countries work prevalently in less skilled occupations such as agricultural workers, machine operators (around 75–80% of those who are registered at SSWA), as well as white collar employees (around 12–15%) and high skilled workers such as medical professionals, engineers, university professors, lawyers and entrepreneurs (5–10%) (cfr. Section B.3.5).

[26] This figure is the sum of rows 8, 9 and 10 from Table 13.

According to official statistics, in the United States there were more than 11,000 naturalized Sudanese in the period 2000–2007. Also, according to figures recently released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics it is possible to estimate between 32,000 and 35,000 people with Sudanese birth or origin in Australia a country of more recent but intensive settlements through the programmes implemented for attracting skilled workers in situation with refugee status in third countries.

Sudanese females registered by SSWA as working or looking for work abroad constitute around 27 per cent of total, which, while at odds with the general perception of Sudanese migration (predominantly of males) and available from a partial and not updated sources, sheds an interesting light on the migration dynamics of Sudan.

Data from return of qualified Sudanese programmes show that Sudanese abroad (in the West but also in Gulf countries) tend to possess a set of skills that could be used for the socio-economic and human development of Sudan. Out of the 435 Sudanese qualified workers and around 1,000 dependants that returned definitively to Sudan in 2005–2009 under IOM programmes, qualified workers were mainly specialists in education (64.8%), health (12.9%) and infrastructure (5.1%).

The linkage between education and human mobility is very strong in Sudan. It is difficult to estimate the stock of Sudanese students abroad at a given time, however according to UNESCO data (2006), 1.4 per cent of all Sudanese tertiary students go abroad on a yearly basis, reaching approximately 2,900 students each year, to the West as well as other countries such as Malaysia, Egypt, Uganda, Kenya, India and Pakistan. Anecdotal evidence seems to confirm that one of the preferential routes to emigration of highly skilled Sudanese is through pursuit of undergraduate and postgraduate studies abroad.

Various sources such as the ICMPD reports highlight the relevance of irregular movements from and through Sudan, however according to the data of main receiving countries Sudan does not appear to be a big country of origin of irregular migrants. This may be due to the fact that Sudanese who enter other countries irregularly (especially EU) do so to apply for asylum. EUROSTAT data on enforcement of migration legislation in the EU reveals that 2,300 and 2,660 Sudanese were found to be irregularly present in the EU in 2008 and 2009 respectively, less than 0.5 per cent of the total number of third-country nationals irregularly present in the EU.

Remittances

The signing of CPA and following stability determined the new, huge increase of formal and informal remittances from Sudanese people and their descendants abroad to their relatives and communities in Sudan. Interpersonal support in the way of sending remittances also responds to a sense of human respect and honour typical of most Sudanese ethnic groups and social classes.

As most the Sudanese emigrants or descendants are in Saudi Arabia, this country is the main origin of remittances to Sudan. However Western countries, despite hosting relatively smaller Sudanese migrants tend to be among the most significant sending countries of remittances. A possible explanation may be that distance from Sudan and the predominant role of banks and formal money transfer agents result in a bigger share of remittances from Europe, North America and Australia being transferred through formal channels when compared with neighbouring countries. In addition, higher skills and salaries in the West, compounded with stronger exchange rates may also be a contributing factor.

D.2 Possible future trends in migration

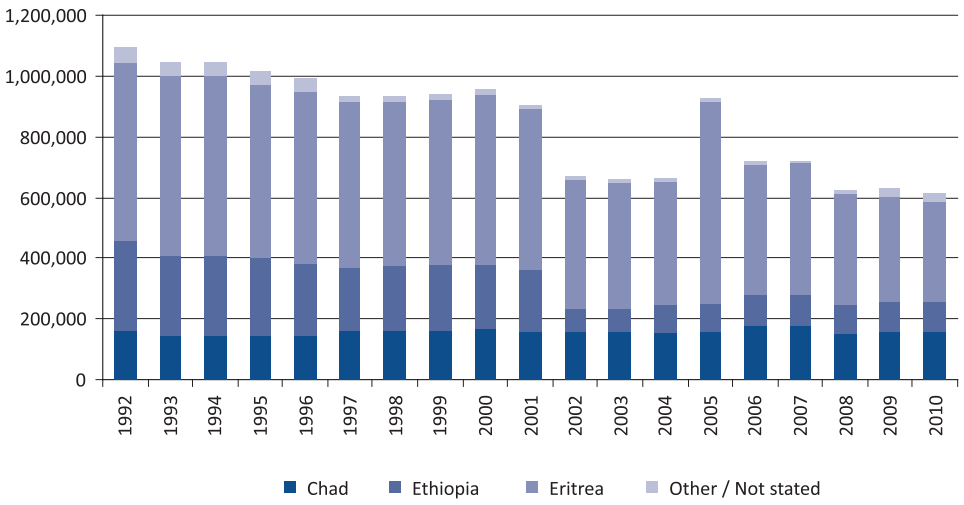
The return to stability and the opening of Sudan to a global economy following the signing of CPA have created the conditions for a new course for the state economy. After the results of the 2011 referendum, it can be expected that this trend will grow if stability is maintained. Despite these positive developments, some of the key push factors for Sudanese to seek employment abroad will remain. In the rest of this section we will look at possible scenarios in terms of migration in Sudan, bearing in mind that a significant degree of uncertainty prevails.

Immigration trends

Traditionally, migration to Sudan has concerned people in need of international protection. Looking at the trend of refugee registrations in Sudan, we notice that the numbers have halved in the past two decades, mostly driven by a decrease in the number of the two major communities namely Eritreans (-43%) and Ethiopians (-68%). Given that most of the Ethiopians and Eritreans fled during the years of instability and war in the Horn of Africa, it can be expected that there will be no significant future inflows and that returns (whether organized or spontaneous) might further reduce the presence of refugees in Sudan. However, as some refugees have been living in Sudan for a long time it might be the case

that they have developed networks and family connections in Sudan; refugees in urban settings might be less prone to return to their countries of origin, meaning that the number of refugees in Sudan could plateau at some stage in the near future. Finally, it must be noted that Sudan represents a country of transit of irregular migrants, which adds an extra layer of uncertainty to these predictions.

Figure 18: Stock of refugees by country of citizenship, 1992–2010



Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

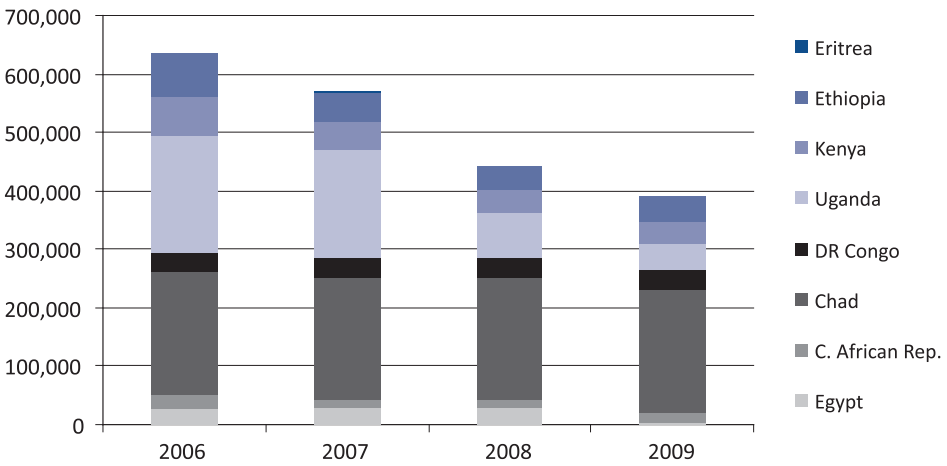
The current and future growth in terms of foreign investment in Sudan, driven on one hand by expectations of stability in the post referendum phase and the magnitude of Sudan's natural resources especially in the oil field, may result in increased temporary immigration of foreign workers (especially from Asian and Middle Eastern countries). These foreign workers will probably include both high-skilled and medium skilled personnel, confirming some of the current trends on work permits for foreigners already illustrated in this migration profile. The same may also apply to Sudanese currently abroad or even some of their descendants, who may return both temporarily or permanently.

Emigration trends

Similarly to immigration, emigration of Sudanese has been driven mostly by conflict and insecurity. The signing of the CPA has coincided with a number of returns (as it can be shown in the graph below), with the exception of refugees in Chad who mostly come from Darfur. The result of the 2011 Referendum will

be crucial in determining whether more returns will take place, especially from neighbouring countries.

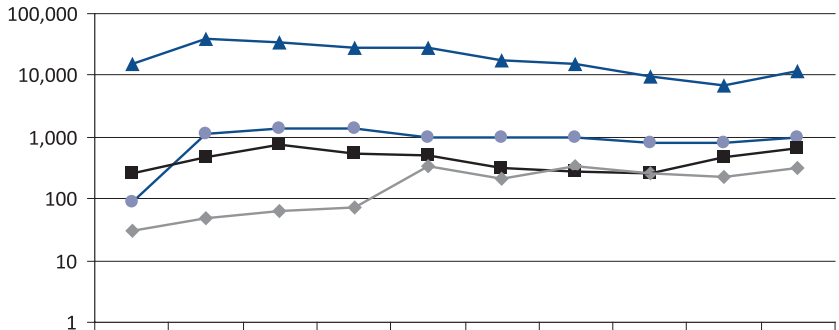
Figure 19: Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries, 2006–2009



Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

In addition to conflict, lack of economic opportunities at home has resulted in a number of Sudanese moving for employment abroad. SSWA data on number of registrations in the past ten years reveal that Saudi Arabia absorbs 90 per cent of Sudanese leaving each year, followed by UAE and Qatar. The Figure 20 shows the evolution of emigration flows (on a logarithmic scale). After a remarkable increase between 1999 and 2003, emigration flows have slowed down, with a slight increase in 2007, perhaps as a response to the construction boom in the Gulf. It is difficult to single out the factors behind such trend, but perhaps increasing competition for low-skilled jobs from Asian workers may explain part of the decline. While the impact of the economic crisis has been relatively mild in the GCC (with the exception of Dubai), it is difficult to predict how this is going to translate in terms of future emigration trends of Sudanese to the GCC, given the unpredictability of changes in both push factors (conditions in Sudan) and pull factors (attractiveness and easiness to enter the GCC labour markets).

Figure 20: Sudanese leaving for working abroad by receiving country, 1998–2007 (logarithmic scale)



	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Saudi Arabia	15,680	39,170	33,361	28,802	28,834	17,392	14,904	9,885	6,825	11,641
UAE	86	1,143	1,386	1,358	994	1,001	1,010	792	813	1,015
Qatar	254	485	742	530	494	312	272	252	478	655
Others	31	49	62	71	328	216	328	255	223	308

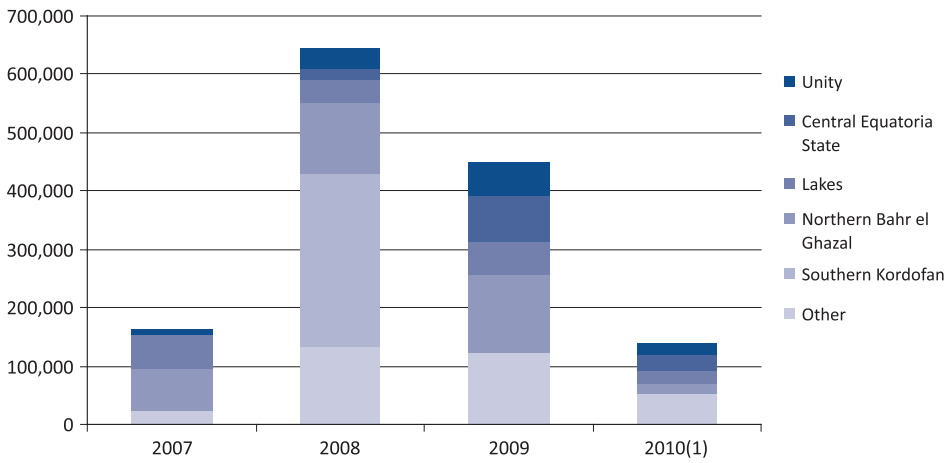
Source: SSWA (reported in the referred EDULINK / IMMIS report).

Finally, despite the expectation of positive developments following the 2011 Referendum, some of key push factors for Sudanese to seek employment abroad such as having better career prospects or joining relatives in the GCC and in Western countries will remain.

Internal displacement

Perhaps the single most critical development to be expected after the 2011 Referendum is the return of a number of Southern Sudanese. According to IOM's tracking of returns, 2008 and 2009 registered the highest number of returns, with a decrease of 40 per cent in the first seven months of 2010 compared to the same period in 2009. North Bahr El Ghazal and Southern Kordofan received the highest proportion of returnees, 24.6 per cent and 21.3 per cent of total returns respectively. It is not possible to speculate about future trends given the high level of uncertainty, however based on the number of villages assessed by IOM and the number of returns tracked, it is possible to estimate that 2,001,600 people have returned in the period January 2007 to December 2009 (IOM, 2009b), in addition to 140,810 returns tracked in the first seven months of 2010, out of a total estimated four million people displaced from (or within) Sudan as identified in the 2005 Sudan Joint Assessment Mission report (JAM, 2005). It is difficult to estimate to what extent those who have not returned will be willing to do so after the referendum.

Figure 21: IOM tracking of cumulative returns by state of return, 2007–2010



1. Data refer to January-July 2010 only.

Source: IOM (2009b), in addition to data generated from IOM tracking reports for 2010.

D.3 Recommendations regarding improving migration statistics

Data gaps and problems encountered in data collection

The measurement of international migration is Sudan is characterized by the lack of regular statistical production. In fact, the official statistical institutions in both Northern Sudan and Southern Sudan will soon issue migration statistics based on the results of the 2008 Population Census, in particular through the responses collected with a long form questionnaire administrated to a sample of respondents. Moreover, other statistical operations in Sudan do not appear to have mainstreamed migration questions in their tools.

Several administrative registration procedures are currently undertaken at different territorial level. This concerns a wide range of events and migrant categories, mainly including border crossing (through the registers of legal passages through official border points by both the GoNU and GoSS), admission and staying of foreign migrants and refugees (registers of visas, residence permits and other specific permissions, and all registers concerning refugees and asylum seekers), working permission for foreigner and emigration of nationals, both short and long term (registers of exit visas, work contracts and Sudanese going abroad for work). These procedures are complemented by some measures

of irregular migration, including inland apprehensions of irregular migrants and labour migrants, removals of foreigners, and trafficking and smuggling of persons.

Despite the presence of these operations, the use of administrative sources to produce migration data and information is very limited and fragmented, with neither linkage of sources nor regular tabulation on any of the topics above. In addition to the division of responsibilities between national institutions belonging to the GoNU and GoSS, different ministerial mandates and areas of intervention sometimes overlap. The main examples are given by the different registration procedures applying to foreign workers, for instance if they are employed in national or international projects and companies, whether they are coming from neighbouring countries and living in Southern Sudan.

Further constraints exist at level of administrative registration concerning specific countries of origin or destination. First, registration does not apply to Egyptian nationals due to reciprocal conditions for free admission, residence and work. In addition, citizens of neighbouring countries do not fully comply with the registration requirement either because of the irregular nature of their migration or because of specific agreements between GoSS and neighbouring countries that facilitate mobility of traders and business men. Sudanese abroad (whether regularly or irregularly, for work, study or family reunification) are not fully captured in administrative sources in Sudan, with the exception of most Sudanese leaving for work to countries of the GCC.

The use of data of main destination countries of Sudanese presents other limitations. As illustrated in Sub-section B.3.1, data on Sudanese citizens and people with Sudanese origin reported by countries of residence are not reliable or partially represent the situation due primarily to exclusion of naturalized people of Sudanese origin and their descendants, the irregular migrants, the adoption of different national definitions of migrants, or simply the lack or unreliability of these statistics.

Strategies and recommended actions to improve migration data and update the Migration Profile

A strategy for the improvement of migration data in Sudan depends first on enhanced awareness of the usefulness of such data and inclusion of this data in planning processes at the level of GoNU, GoSS, international organizations and civil society. Secondly, incentives should be put in place to encourage immigrants and emigrants to register, while ensuring that the agencies responsible for registration are able to perform their services in a timely and effective manner.

Thirdly, the national statistical institutions should start to include migration modules in general household and labour surveys. This initiative would have little additional cost and produce more frequent measurements .

The final, and perhaps most vital recommendation, pertains to the general improvement of the physical and technical infrastructure in place to generate, share and manage migration data. A comprehensive plan should include training of officials working on registration of immigrants, emigrants and border crossings on basic migration concepts and measurements; provision and upgrade of IT equipment; establishment of new inter-agency mechanisms to ensuring regular and prompt exchange, linkage and quality assessment of administrative data.

Capacity building should also extend to other agencies dealing with migration issues beyond data production. It should consist of training on the concepts and definitions and the collection, processing, tabulation and analysis of migration data for governmental staff involved in almost all the migration topics as well as the regular participation of Sudanese institutions in frameworks and meetings aiming to strengthening the production and harmonization of migration data. The national statistical institutions should be involved in the data elaboration and analysis together with the SCMDPS and other relevant national and international institutions, in order to facilitate the participation of government representative in policy for a on international migration under national, regional (e.g. League of Arab States, IGAD) and international fora .

Specific recommendations stem from the data collection from national and international systems undertaken for this Migration Profile with the objective of improving the data of future migration profile initiatives in Sudan, based on the results presented in sections B.2 and B.3, as follows.

Immigrants (size/inflows, demographic characteristics and family composition)

i. Expanding the scope of administrative registration of foreigners in the existing registers of residence permits in order to be able to produce annual tabulations with detail on sex, age and reason of residence, in addition to total numbers.
ii. Producing annual tabulations of data on arrivals/departures available from the border cards or even the simple border crossing logs.
iii. Analysing the full results of the 2008 Population Census to determine the stock, socio-economic characteristics and the geographical distribution of foreign nationals in Sudan.

Labour immigrants

iv. Improving the registration of foreign workers according to existing regulations and international agreements. Some ad hoc solution (registration, but without formal work permit) should be adopted for Egyptian and African nationals that do not require work permits to work.
v. Conducting out a state-level representative LFS more frequently with the inclusion of labour migration modules.

Foreign students

vi. Provision of more detailed information on foreign students in tertiary and post-tertiary education by country of citizenship, field of study and place of residence.

Refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan

vii. Mapping the different types of data sources and tabulation of national and international institutions in order to clearly identify methods and possible overlaps and improve the knowledde in this area.
viii. Disseminating comprehensive data on refugees, including cross-tabulation of variables, on a more regular basis and to a wider audience.

Sudanese abroad, including refugees, labour migrants and diasporas (including size/annual outflows, demographic characteristics and family composition)

ix. Monitoring of annual emigration of Sudanese people could be conducted using the data on arrivals/departures available from border crossings and/or the exit visas data or even extending the SSWA registration to family members of Sudanese workers.
x. Collecting results of censuses of selected Western countries distinguishing between persons born in Sudan, persons with Sudanese citizenship and persons with Sudanese background (second or third-generation Sudanese).
xi. Finding and applying a mechanism to systematically de-register Sudanese workers returning from abroad in SSWA registers.

Sudanese students abroad

xii. Producing data on exit visas granted by the Sudanese authorities according to reasons for leaving Sudan would contribute to regularly updating the number, destination and trends of Sudanese going abroad for studying.

Irregular migration and trafficking

xiii. Establishing a wider and more efficient coordination mechanism between partner institutions to tackle the complex challenges presented by irregular migration and trafficking in persons to, from and within Sudan. This initiative should aim at introducing means and procedures facilitating the regular data collection at local, state and central level, as well as data exchange and dissemination of data at the national level.

Remittances and migration and development

xiv. Mainstreaming migration and remittance modules in existing household and labour surveys (e.g. the different World Bank tools, ILO or MED-HIMS Model Questionnaires) will allow obtaining micro-level data on patterns of usage, transfer and impact of remittances on poverty alleviation and socio-economic development of recipient households.

Suggestions of how to update regularly the Sudan Migration Profile

It is recommended to update the Sudan Migration Profile every two years by updating data from the sources currently included in the profile, in addition to new data available for the 2008 Population Census and upcoming LFS.

The consultations and collaboration between national institutions should continue on a regular basis in order to share data and information and promote a better use of data in the formulation of national development policies. Ad hoc working groups could be established between the CBS and SCMDPS on one side and governmental and international institutions in order to facilitate continuous updating of data from administrative sources.

More efforts should be exerted in disseminating national data on migration through the Migration Profile as well as websites of national agencies, national statistical yearbooks and at international level through various research fora.

The continuation and sustainability of the Migration Profile initiative is dependent on regular funding of the consultation process and the production of the report.

D.4 Recommendations on future research on migration

In addition to enhancing the capacity to produce and disseminate data, further efforts should be exerted towards producing more research on migration

dynamics in Sudan and the role migration plays in the socio-economic and human development of the country, as well as migrants and their families. The research initiatives proposed in this section could be undertaken by the SCMDPS and/or other national and international institutions.

a. As discussed in the subsection B.3.2, more in depth and complete collection and analysis of data available in the main countries of destination should be conducted in order better estimate the size and main characteristics of Sudanese abroad. Research should look into collecting more historical data series and the evolution of statistics on stocks of Sudanese, acquisition of citizenship, migration flows, asylum decisions and other topics. Attention should be given to measurements of stock by country of birth (Sudanese born in Sudan or in the destination country) and country of citizenship (Sudanese citizens, naturalized Sudanese and double nationals, and people holding only the citizenship of the country of destination but of Sudanese descendant – first or second generation). Specific guidelines and recommendations recently established under the international coordination of UNECE and EUROSTAT will be a primary reference for such tabulation and analysis for Sudanese living in Europe. The results of this analysis should then be compared as far as possible with data available from national sources.
b. An alternative activity could be conducting ad hoc surveys and qualitative studies on the numbers, compositions and dynamics of Sudanese communities abroad by country of destination. Like in the case of the forthcoming mapping of Sudanese diaspora in the United Kingdom conducted by IOM and SCMDPS, this research could be based on mixed methodologies including a quantitative (household or individual respondent surveys) and quantitative component (focus group discussions, in-depth interviews with key informants and stakeholders, case studies, etc…) to better understand the composition of Sudanese communities abroad and their contribution to the development of Sudan through financial and in-kind transfers, virtual, temporary or permanent return and various other mechanisms. Household survey tools could be adapted from previous mapping exercises conducted by IOM and other international organizations such as surveys recently implemented for selected Western African countries (MAFE[27]) and the ones currently

[27] MAFE (*Migration between Africa and Europe*) is a recent project under the coordination of INED-France aiming to improve understanding of the underlying causes and consequences of migration between the selected countries of Africa and Europe through data collection (including tracing household members in receiving countries and interviewing them on biographical basis) and analysis (see INED, 2010).

aimed for the Mediterranean countries under the MED-HIMS proposal[28]).

c. The impact of migration on development in Sudan is one area where information is limited by the lack of macro- and micro-level data. Mixed methods research projects and mainstreaming questions on remittances in existing national household and labour surveys will provide a better indication of the significance of remittance flows to Sudanese households, main sending countries, costs and modes of sending remittances and their use for consumption, poverty alleviation, investment in human (health, education) as well as physical capital (real estate, business creation).
d. Lastly, while numbers of refugees, asylum seekers and foreign migrants are available, more information is needed on their migration intentions, socio-economic status and vulnerabilities so that better policies can be put in place to manage immigration to Sudan, in addition to protecting categories of foreign born from abuse, exploitation, smuggling and trafficking in persons. A database of victims of trafficking, modelled on the IOM Counter-trafficking Module Database, could be established to understand the experience and characteristics of victims of human trafficking assisted by national institutions and non-governmental organizations.

D.5 Recommendations on migration management

According to the work undertaken for the preparation of this first Migration Profile, Sudan, like any other country, would benefit from establishing a comprehensive migration management policy and plan of action to manage migration to and from the country. Such policy will allow to address various forms of irregular migration, protect vulnerable Sudanese and foreign migrants and enhance the impact of migration on development of Sudan. The policy would lay out the tasks of different national agencies according to their respective mandate, while ensuring that an inter-agency coordination committee is established to coordinate actions and ensure policy coherence.

Local authorities and Sudanese civil society and the private sector should be empowered to the extent possible to assist GoNU, GoSS and international aid agencies in addressing the main migration challenges in Sudan.

[28] MED-HIMS (*Mediterranean Household International Migration Survey*) is a proposal of national migration surveys dealing with emigration, returning migration and migration intentions for which common instruments are being defined with contribution from EUROSTAT, the MEDSTAT Programme, the World Bank, UNHCR and other institutions (see MEDSTAT II, 2009).

Specifically, the consultations undertaken for the purpose of this Migration Profile have outlined the following set of recommendations:

1. Improving awareness of migration issues and establishing coordination mechanisms for better policy development, data collection and migration management. The Technical Working Group established for the purpose of this profile could serve as a basis for this.
2. Introducing further measures to facilitate the return of refugees and other categories of Sudanese migrants such as provision of education/health services, training, income-generation and labour placement schemes in areas of origin in Sudan.
3. Enhancing the coverage and quality of administrative registration, especially in terms of registration of foreign workers, irregular migration, trafficking and return of Sudanese migrants (for instance introducing information campaigns on its modalities and/or incentives).
4. Fighting irregular migration, smuggling and trafficking of human beings and further developing policies, legislation and data collection in these areas.
5. Enhance the capabilities of national institutions in terms of equipment, technical training, policy advice, regular participation in international fora on various issues of migration management including, inter alia, border management, international migration law, concepts and definitions, data gathering and analysis.
6. Mainstreaming migration into development and poverty reduction plans.
7. Extending and better coordinating the initiatives intending to encourage the involvement of Sudanese diasporas and associations abroad in development activities in Sudan.

Annexes

I. Main concepts and definitions generally adopted for the national migration profiling initiative

Long-term migrant is a person who moves to a country other than that of his or her usual residence for a period of at least a year (12 months), so that the country of destination effectively becomes his or her new country of usual residence. From the perspective of the country of departure the person will be a long-term emigrant and from that of the country of arrival the person will be a long-term immigrant.
(Taken from UNDESA Statistics Division, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration - Revision1, 1998).

Country of usual residence is the country in which a person lives, that is to say, the country in which he or she has a place to live where he or she normally spends the daily period of rest. Temporary travel abroad for purposes of recreation, holiday, visits to friends and relatives, business, medical treatment or religious pilgrimage does not change a person's country of usual residence.
(Taken from UNDESA Statistics Division, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration - Revision1, 1998).

Descendants of long-term migrants are the group of persons born abroad whose parents are long-term migrants (this group is often referred to as the "second generation").
(Based on UNDESA Statistics Division, Recommendations on Statistics of International Migration - Revision1, 1998 and UNECE/CES, Recommendations for the 2010 Censuses of Population and Housing, 2006).

Temporary labour migrant is a skilled, semi-skilled or untrained worker who remains in the receiving country for definite periods as determined in a work contract with an individual worker or a service contract concluded with an enterprise.
(Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Permanent labour migrant is a person moving from his/her home country to another country for the purpose of employment and who has been granted by a host country to live and work therein on a permanent (unlimited) basis.
(Based on IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Family reunification/reunion is the process whereby family members already separated through forced or voluntary migration regroup in a country other than the one of their origin.
(Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Refugee (recognized) is a person, who "owing to well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinions, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country" (Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, Art. 1A (2), 1951 as modified by the 1967 Protocol).
(Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Asylum seeker is a person seeking to be admitted into a country as refugee and awaiting decision on his or her application for refugee status under relevant international and national instruments. In case of a negative decision, they must leave the country and may be expelled, as may any alien in an irregular situation, unless permission to stay is provided on humanitarian or other related grounds. (Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Irregular migrant is someone who, owing to illegal entry or the expiry of his or her visa, lacks legal status in a transit or host country. The term applies to migrants who infringe a country's admission rules and any other person not authorized to remain in the host country (also called clandestine/illegal/undocumented migrant or migrant in an irregular situation).
(Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

Visitor (in the migration context) is a person who seeks to enter for a temporary period.
(Taken from IOM, International Migration Law, Glossary on Migration, 2004).

II. Summary of data sources

Table 14: National and international data sources accessed for the Sudan Migration Profile 2010 or potentially useful for updating and further analysis

Topics	Sources
Demographic, socio-economic and development data and indicators	- CBS 1993 Census publications - CBS / SSCCSE 2008 Census Priority Tables - CBS / SSCCSE 2008 Census Results (to be accessed) - CBS *Sudan in Figures 2004–2008* - SSCCSE *Statistical Yearbook* 2009 - CBS *1999 Sudan Medical Survey* - CBS *2000 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey* - CBS / SSCCSE / Ministries of Health 2006 *Sudan Household Health Survey* - CBS / SSCCSE *2009 National Baseline Household Survey* - GoNU Ministry of Tourism and National Heritage (to be accessed) - UNDP *Human Development Report 2009* - UNDP Status of MDGs in Sudan in 2008 - UNDESA *World Population Prospects: The 2008 Revision and World Urbanization Prospects: The 2007 Revision CD-ROM Edition* - Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation - The World Bank Open Data, World Development Indicators - The *Millennium Development Goals Indicators Database* - ILO LABORSTA - IOM *Total returns to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan. Post CPA to December 2009* - IOM / CMRS *The Prospects of Assisted Voluntary Return Among the Sudanese Population in Greater Cairo*
Foreign refugees and asylum seekers in Sudan and Sudanese refugees and asylum seekers abroad (including returns and repatriations)	- COR publications and registers (to be further accessed) - UNHCR *Global Trends 2008, UNHCR Global Trend 2009 and UNHCR Statistical Online Population Database* - UNHCR Sudan databases (to be further accessed) - IOM Sudan Return Fact Sheet (to be further accessed) - IOM *Total returns to Southern Sudan and Southern Kordofan. Post CPA to December 2009* - IOM / CMRS *The Prospects of Assisted Voluntary Return Among the Sudanese Population in Greater Cairo*
Foreigners, foreign workers and foreign students in Sudan	- Border crossing, visas and residence permits registers of the GoNU Ministry of Interior (to be further accessed) - Local travel permits registers of the GoSS Ministry of Internal Affairs (to be accessed) - Work permits registers of the GoNU Ministry of Labour (to be further accessed) - Work authorization registration of the GoSS Ministry of Labour and Public Service (to be accessed) - Enrolment register of the GoNU Ministry of Higher Education (to be accessed) - CBS and SSCCSE (full census results and results of the upcoming labour force survey)

Irregular migration	- *East Africa Migration Routes Report* - Interactive Map (i-Map) - EUROSTAT databases on international migration and asylum (to be further accessed) - IOM *Counter-Trafficking Module Database* (to be accessed) - FRONTEX database (to be accessed) - Selected national datasets and publications of receiving countries (for ex. the *UK Home Office Statistical Bulletin*) (to be further accessed) - Sudanese registers and databases (to be accessed)
Sudanese and Sudan-born people abroad; Acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese citizens	- EUROSTAT databases on international migration and asylum - OECD *International Migration Database and Database on Immigrants in OECD countries* (DIOC) - MPI *Data Hub* - UN *Global Migrant Database and Trends in Total Migrant Stock: The 2008 Revision* - International databases on 2010 Census Round results (to be accessed) - Selected national datasets and publications of receiving countries (for ex., the US Census Bureau *2006–2008 American Community Survey 3-Year Estimates*) - Registration of border crossing passages, exit visas and other procedures undertaken by Sudanese authorities(to be accessed)
Sudanese students in tertiary education abroad	- UNESCO / OECD / EUROSTAT (UOE) joint database on education statistics (to be further accessed) - Exit visas registers of the GoNU Ministry of Interior (to be accessed) - Travel authorization registration of the GoSS Ministry of Internal Affairs (to be accessed)
Sudanese workers abroad	- Registers of the GoNU Secretariat of Sudanese Working Abroad (to be further accessed) - Work contract registration of the GoNU Ministry of Labour (to be further accessed) - Travel authorization registration of the GoSS Ministry of Internal Affairs and Ministry of Labour and Public Service (to be accessed) - Selected national datasets and publications of receiving countries, in particular the 2010 Census Round results (to be further accessed)
Brain drain	- The World Bank *Brain Drain Database and Medical Brain Drain: Physicians' Emigration Rates 1991–2004* - CGD *New data on African health professionals abroad*
Sudanese refugees and irregular migrants in Great Cairo	- IOM / CMRS The Prospects of Assisted Voluntary Return Among the Sudanese Population in Greater Cairo
Definitive, temporary and virtual returns of Sudanese workers	- IOM Sudan Return Fact Sheet - TOKTEN - SPaKTEN - RCPI
Migrants' remittances	- The World Bank publications *Migration and Remittances Factbook 2008: March 2009 Update and South-South Migration and Remittances (The Bilateral Remittances Matrix Version 4)* - UNDP *Human Development Report 2009*

III. Statistical annex

Table 15: Main demographic indicators, most recent national and international values

Type of data / Indicator	Measurement	Value	Year
National data			
Total population	Absolute number (thousands)	39,154.9	May 2008
Density	Inhabitants per square km	15.6	May 2008
Urban population	Percentage of total population	29.5	May 2008
Child dependency ratio	Pop. aged less than 15 years as perc. of working age pop. (aged 15-60)	81.6	May 2008
Old age dependency ratio	Pop. aged 60 years and over as perc. of working age pop. (aged 15-59)	9.9	May 2008
Total population growth rate	Per 1,000 population	25.5	2003–2008
Total fertility rate	Average number of children per woman	5.9	1999
Life expectancy at birth - males	Number of years	57.0	1993
Life expectancy at birth - females	Number of years	58.0	1993
Infant mortality rate	Infant deaths per 1000 live birth	68.0	1999
Under-five mortality rate	Deaths under 5 years per 1000 live births	104.0	1999
International data sources			
Natural increase rate	Per 1,000 population	21.0	2005–2010
Net migration rate	Per 1,000 population	0.6	2005–2010
Urban population	Percentage of total population	43.4	2008
Total fertility rate	Average number of children per woman	4.2	2008
Life expectancy at birth - males	Number of years	57.0	2008
Life expectancy at birth - females	Number of years	59.0	2008
Infant mortality rate	Infant deaths per 1,000 live birth	70.0	2008
Under-five mortality rate	Probability per 1,000 that a new born will die before reaching age 5 years	109.0	2008

1. Population living in districts with at least 1000 inhabitants.

Sources: CBS (2009b and 2009c), UNDESA (2008b and 2009c), World Bank (2010, based on Inter-agency Group for Child Mortality Estimation data).

Table 16: Population by state and sex, May 2008

	Males	Females	Total
Northern Sudan			
Northern	353.7	345.3	699.1
River Nile	571.8	548.6	1,120.4
Red Sea	800.7	595.4	1,396.1
Gedaref	669.8	678.6	1,348.4
Kassala	990.8	799.0	1,789.8
Khartoum	2,800.0	2,474.3	5,274.3
Gezira	1,724.3	1,851.0	3,575.3
Sinnar	625.7	659.3	1,285.1
White Nile	849.1	881.4	1,730.6
Blue Nile	421.8	410.4	832.1
Northern Kordofan	1,406.6	1,514.4	2,921.0
Southern Kordofan	694.9	711.5	1,406.4
Northern Darfur	1,079.9	1,033.7	2,113.6
Western Darfur	639.9	668.3	1,308.2
Southern Darfur	2,157.5	1,936.1	4,093.6
Southern Sudan			
Upper Nile	525.4	438.9	964.4
Jonglei	734.3	624.3	1358.6
Unity	300.2	285.6	585.8
Warab	470.7	502.2	972.9
Northern Bahr el Ghazal	348.3	372.6	720.9
Western Bahr el Ghazal	176.9	156.5	333.4
Lakes	366.0	329.7	695.7
Western Equatoria	318.5	300.6	619.0
Central Equatoria	581.5	522.0	1103.6
Eastern Equatoria	465.4	440.8	906.1
Total	**20,074.0**	**19,080.5**	**39,154.5**

Source: CBS (2009c).

Table 17: Selected economic and development indicators, most recent national and international values

Indicator	Value	Year	Measurement
GDP			
Total level	55.9	2008	Current USD billions
Growth rate	8.3	2008	Annual %
Per capita	1,353	2008	Current USD
Structure of the economy			
Agriculture	25.8	2008	% of GDP
Industry	34.1	2008	% of GDP
Services	40.1	2008	% of GDP
Adult literacy rate[1]	69.3	2008	% pop. aged 15+
Youth literacy rate[1]			
Total	85.2	2008	% pop. aged 15–24
Males	88.6	2008	% pop. aged 15–24
Females	81.7	2008	% pop. aged 15–24
Population not using an improved water source	30.0	2007	Percentage
Children under weight for age	41.0	2007	Perc. aged under 5
Women deliverying at home	86.0	1999	Percentage
Birth attendance by trained professional	57.0	1999	% of females aged 15–49
Knowledge of any family planning method	61.0	1999	
Women who have ever heard of HIV/AIDS	43.0	1999	% of females aged 15–49
Human Development Index (HDI)[2]			
Index	0.531	2007	(See footnote)
World rank	150	2007	
Average annual growth rate	1.12	2000–2007	Percentage
Human poverty index (HPI-1)[3]			
Index	34.0	2007	Percentage
World rank	104	2007	

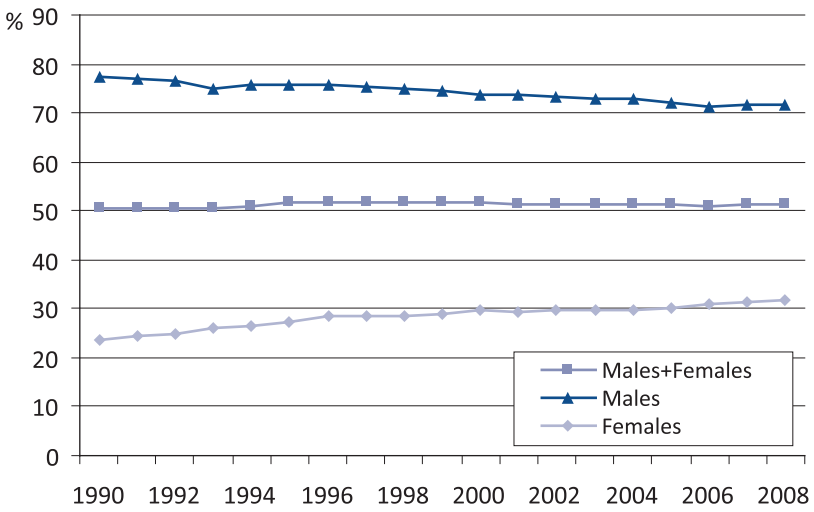
1. Percentage of people who can, with understanding, read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

2. A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development - a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

3. A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the HDI.

Sources: CBS (2009b), UNDP (2009), World Bank (2010, based on UNESCO, UNICEF, WHO and World Bank).

Figure 22: Total labour force participation rates by sex, 1990–2008



Source: ILO (2010).

Table 18: Foreign population by country of citizenship, sex and zone of residence, Northern Sudan, 1993

		Urban + Rural				Urban
		Total	Males	Females	M+F in %	M+F in %
Africa	Eritrea	231,970	117,638	114,332	60.8	53.4
	Ethiopia	77,026	42,933	34,093	20.2	21.0
	Somalia	1,151	627	524	0.3	0.8
	Djibouti	44	15	29	0.0	0.0
	Kenya	91	50	41	0.0	0.1
	Uganda	263	172	91	0.1	0.2
	Dem. Rep. of Congo	1,187	755	432	0.3	0.7
	Central African Republic	84	67	16	0.0	0.1
	Chad	28,695	15,224	13,471	7.5	4.1
	Libya	521	331	190	0.1	0.3
	Egypt	6,122	3,029	3,093	1.6	4.3
	Tunisia	157	104	53	0.0	0.1
	Algeria	212	104	108	0.1	0.1
	Morocco	314	153	161	0.1	0.2
	Mauritania	78	59	19	0.0	0.0
	Mali	677	367	310	0.2	0.2
	Senegal	137	77	60	0.0	0.1

	Niger	334	182	152	0.1	0.0
	Nigeria	17,357	8,449	8,908	4.5	5.7
	Other African countries	210	140	70	0.1	0.1
Asia	Saudi Arabia	299	187	112	0.1	0.2
	Bahrain	85	44	41	0.0	0.0
	Qatar	30	16	15	0.0	0.0
	Kuwait	7	5	2	0.0	0.0
	United Arab Emirates	50	32	18	0.0	0.0
	Oman	39	19	20	0.0	0.0
	Yemen	2,349	1,162	1,186	0.6	1.5
	Iraq	240	140	101	0.1	0.2
	Syria	334	209	125	0.1	0.3
	Lebanon	94	44	50	0.0	0.1
	Jordan	218	159	59	0.1	0.2
	Palestine	1,407	950	457	0.4	0.9
	India	1,577	824	752	0.4	1.2
	Pakistan	177	137	40	0.0	0.1
	China	277	242	35	0.1	0.2
	Other Asian countries	835	465	370	0.2	0.5
Europe	United Kingdom	284	155	129	0.1	0.2
	Germany	204	102	102	0.1	0.2
	France	75	30	46	0.0	0.1
	Other countries	853	534	320	0.2	0.6
America	United States of America	205	130	75	0.1	0.2
	Other North Amer. Countries	15	10	6	0.0	0.0
	Other countries	2	2	0	0.0	0.0
Oceania	All countries	33	25	8	0.0	0.0
Not stated		5,255	3,385	1,870	1.4	1.7
TOTAL		**381,574**	**199,484**	**182,092**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: CBS (1993 Population Census Results).

Table 19: Stock of refugees by country of citizenship, 1980–2010

	Chad	Central African	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Uganda	Kenya	Ethiopia	Eritrea	Somalia	Other/ Not stated	TOTAL
1980	18,000	-	4,000	77,000	-	419,000		-	-	**518,000**
1981	20,000	-	5,000	160,000	-	440,000		-	-	**625,000**
1982	22,000	-	5,000	170,000	-	460,000		-	-	**657,000**
1983	1,000	-	5,000	168,000	-	500,000		-	-	**674,000**
1984	64,000	-	5,000	250,000	-	605,000		-	-	**924,000**
1985	120,000	-	5,000	250,000	-	782,000		-	-	**1,157,000**
1986	120,000	-	5,000	230,000	-	810,000		-	-	**1,165,000**
1987	120,000	-	5,000	190,000	-	750,000		-	-	**1,065,000**
1988	118,000	-	4,000	120,000	-	867,820		-	-	**1,109,820**
1989	120,000	-	4,000	70,000	-	870,000		-	-	**1,064,000**
1990	130,113	-	4,000	40,000	-	823,030		-	-	**997,143**
1991	130,113	-	4,000	40,000	-	856,434		-	-	**1,030,547**
1992	160,298	-	4,000	46,000	-	300,000	583,536	-	-	**1,093,834**
1993	145,669	-	4,000	43,000	-	261,034	591,669	-	-	**1,045,372**
1994	145,797	-	4,000	43,000	-	259,164	591,669	-	-	**1,043,630**
1995	146,100	-	4,080	42,000	-	255,450	569,140	-	-	**1,016,770**
1996	145,848	-	3,483	43,000	-	232,376	568,811	-	-	**993,518**
1997	160,514	-	8,000	8,850	-	206,880	545,614	-	-	**929,858**
1998	160,413	-	8,000	8,850	-	211,450	542,186	-	-	**930,899**
1999	160,500	-	5,000	7,250	-	217,355	545,038	-	-	**935,143**
2000	166,052	-	5,503	7,250	-	216,000	557,069	-	-	**951,874**
2001	157,000	-	5,000	7,000	-	205,000	530,020	-	-	**904,020**
2002	157,000	-	5,000	7,000	-	80,000	419,744	300	-	**669,044**
2003	157,000	-	5,000	6,000	-	80,000	412,650	-	-	**660,650**
2004	157,000	-	5,470	6,400	-	91,000	403,219	30	-	**663,119**
2005	157,000	-	5,000	6,400	-	91,400	665,332	13	-	**925,145**
2006	180,000	-	4,100	6,400	-	97,300	431,611	300	-	**719,711**
2007	180,250	-	2,000	6,000	-	97,415	435,429	700	-	**721,794**
2008	150,000	-	3,000	200	-	94,000	371,556	5,000	500	**621,562**
2009	158,300	86	15,000	5,000	-	97,600	349,237	7,000	50	**632,273**
2010	158,000	86	15,000	5,000	-	96,712	333,500	7,000	42	**615,340**

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, 2001 and data provided for this profile).

Table 20: Stock of refugees by living condition, 1998–2010

	Assisted refugees[1]	Spontaneous refugees[2]	TOTAL
1998	172,671	785,758	**958,429**
1999	180,503	754,690	**935,193**
2000	201,735	750,391	**952,126**
2001	152,883	771,600	**924,483**
2002	112,744	556,000	**668,744**
2003	104,650	556,000	**660,650**
2004	102,219	560,900	**663,119**
2005	97,468	570,235	**667,703**
2006	107,930	611,343	**719,273**
2007	127,481	596,313	**723,794**
2008	153,223	486,000	**639,223**
2009	80,223	552,050	**632,273**
2010	80,354	535,000	**615,354**

1. Living in refugees settlements.
2. Living outside refugees settlements, including estimates.

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

Table 21: Stock of refugees by living condition and state, 1 January 2009

	Assisted refugees(1)	Spontaneous refugees(2)	TOTAL
Eastren states	107,190	301,863	409,053
Central states	4,246	15,000	19,246
Westren states	18,517	130,000	148,517
Equatoria states	-	20,000	20,000
Khartoum State	-	35,000	35,000
Other states	57	400	457
TOTAL	**130,010**	**502,263**	**632,273**

1. Living in refugees settlements.
2. Living outside refugees settlements, including estimates.

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

Table 22: Stock of asylum seekers by country of citizenship and condition, 1 January 2009

	Assisted refugees[1]	of which females (in %)	Spontaneous refugees[2]	TOTAL
Chad	18,300	57.5	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	-	-	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	-	-	15,000	-
Uganda	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	296	16.2	-	-
Eritrea	18,957	13.8	-	-
Somalia	3,969	14.0	-	-
Other/not stated	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	**41,522**	**33.1**	**15,000**	**56,522**

1. Living in refugees settlements.
2. Living outside refugees settlements, including estimates.

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

Table 23: Applications for asylum by country of citizenship and state, 2009

	Eastern states	Central states	Darfur states	Equatoria states	Khartoum State	Red Sea State	TOTAL
Chad	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	1,500
Central African Rep.	-	-	86	-	-	-	86
Dem. Rep. of Congo	-	-	-	15,000	-	-	15,000
Uganda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethiopia	959	750	-	-	7,158	428	9,295
Eritrea	22,309	-	-	-	3,180	422	25,911
Somalia	543	-	-	-	1,010	-	1,553
Other/not stated	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
TOTAL	**23,819**	**750**	**1,586**	**15,000**	**11,348**	**850**	**53,353**

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

Table 24: Refugees in Sudan who were granted asylum by other countries, 1986–2006

	Australia	New Zealand	Canada	USA	Sweden	Finland	Other countries	TOTAL
1986	-	-	-	70	47	-	10	127
1987	-	-	-	70	100	1	-	171
1988	-	-	-	38	42	-	-	80
1989	-	-	5	107	-	-	-	112
1990	-	-	-	337	-	-	-	337
1991	-	-	94	198	172	-	4	468
1992	-	-	86	145	-	112	9	352
1993	-	-	2	10	-	14	1	27
1994	24	-	5	3	6	-	3	41
1995	27	-	-	3	5	1	1	37
1996	196	108	15	2	-	-	-	321
1997	97	21	26	9	2	-	-	155
1998	214	189	7	2	2	-	13	427
1999	225	54	15	-	3	-	1	298
2000	226	63	12	2	-	-	-	303
2001	151	57	20	11	-	-	-	239
2002	85	13	99	14	-	-	-	211
2003	269	7	18	12	-	-	-	306
2004	435	9	170	6	-	-	-	620
2005	168	22	142	1	-	-	-	333
2006	290	15	245	-	-	-	-	550
2007	322	1	398	-	-	-	-	721
TOTAL	**2,729**	**559**	**1,359**	**1,040**	**379**	**128**	**42**	**6,237**

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, reported in National Population Council, 2009).

Table 25: Organized returns/repatriations and resettlements of refugees undertaken by IOM by country of destination, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
Organised returns/repatriations[1]	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	-	835	-	-	-	835
Ethiopia	-	13	-	-	-	13
TOTAL	-	848	-	-	-	848
Resettlements	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canada	-	-	-	-	366	366
USA	-	-	-	-	10	10
Australia and New Zealand	87	349	208	718	199	1,561
European countries	53	65	87	205	535	945
Other countries	3	13	3	24	-	43
TOTAL	**143**	**427**	**298**	**947**	**1,110**	**2,925**

1. Including operations undertaken on behalf of UNHCR.

Source: IOM (2010a).

Table 26: Work permits granted to foreigners for working in national projects by country of citizenship, type and sex, April–December 2009

		Renewed work permits			First time issued work permits			Total
		Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Africa	Kenya	2	2	0	12	12	0	14
	South Africa	7	7	0	2	2	0	9
	Ethiopia	2	2	0	6	5	1	8
	Libya	1	1	0	2	2	0	3
	Eritrea	2	2	0	0	0	0	2
	Other countries	2	2	0	3	3	0	5
	TOTAL	16	16	0	25	24	1	41
Asia	China	253	253	0	240	231	9	493
	Philippines	399	385	14	77	66	11	476
	India	221	221	0	140	139	1	361
	Bangladesh	154	154	0	28	28	0	182
	Jordan	40	40	0	27	27	0	67
	Other countries	167	163	4	121	120	1	288
	TOTAL	1,234	1,216	18	633	611	22	1,867
Europe	Turkey	89	89	0	142	142	0	231
	UK	2	2	0	3	3	0	5
	Greece	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
	Germany	0	0	0	1	1	0	1

	Switzerland	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	Other countries	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
	TOTAL	94	94	0	147	147	0	241
Oceania	Australia	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL		**2,689**	**2,653**	**36**	**1,610**	**1,564**	**46**	**4,299**

Source: Labour Affairs and Employment Department (Ministry of Labour, ad hoc provision).

Table 27: Emigration rate and geographical distribution of Sudanese, Arab and world migrants, 2000–2002

		Sudan	Arab States	World
Emigration rate[1]		1.7	4.7	3.0
Continent of residence (% of total emigrant stocks)	Africa	42.9	11.9	9.1
	Asia	45.9	43.6	28.2
	Europe	5.7	36.1	33.4
	Latin America and Caribbean	0.2	0.6	3.4
	Northern America	4.6	6.6	23.0
	Oceania	0.8	1.2	2.9
Human development category of countries of residence (% of total emigrant stocks)	Very high	12.5	47.3	51.1
	High	38.8	21.4	20.7
	Medium	42.0	27.2	23.3
	Low	6.7	4.1	5.0
Share of continents' immigrants from country (% of total immigrant stocks in the continent)	Africa	1.7	10.6	100.0
	Asia	0.6	12.5	100.0
	Europe	0.1	8.7	100.0
	Latin America and Caribbean	0.0	1.3	100.0
	Northern America	0.1	2.3	100.0
	Oceania	0.1	3.5	100.0

1. Stock of emigrants in percentage of the sum of the resident population in the country/region of origin and the emigrant population.

Source: UNDP (2009, calculation based on data available from DRC, 2007, and UNDESA, 2009c).

Table 28: Sudanese population abroad by selected countries of residence, 1 January 2000–2008

	Before 2000		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Egypt	11,004	(1996)	:	:	:	:	:	:	2,662	:	:
Uganda	66,283	(1991)	:	:	163,865	:	:	:	:	:	:
Ethiopia	2,035	(1994)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Saudi Arabia	242,508	(1995)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	498,943
UAE(1)	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	74,144
Oman	8,613	(1993)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Yemen	18,361	(1994)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jordan	2,052	(1994)	:	:	:	:	2,740	:	:	:	:
Iraq	5,320	(1997)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:		213	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	:		6,310	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
USA	:		15,980	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	15,295
Australia	:		3,734	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Belgium	:		:	:	:	146	:	:	:	:	305
Denmark	:		176	201	338	378	429	441	477	544	616
Germany	:		4,697	4,289	4,113	3,960	3,904	3,357	3,254	3,135	2,901
Greece	250	(1991)	104	270	491	:	:	:	243	674	:
Spain	:		:	160	237	:	228	243	293	319	335
France	:		1,282	:	:	:	:	1,211	:	:	:
Italy	384	(1992)	548	524	513	609	746	1,002	1,195	1,636	2,106
Hungary	244	(1992)	238	64	62	51	56	81	90	59	85
Netherlands	704	(1997)	1,113	1,212	1,114	1,089	1,054	1,019	955	862	758
Austria	131	(1990)	:	430	310	355	364	375	365	335	355
Finland	9	(1991)	56	46	163	161	312	639	922	976	1,032
Sweden	131	(1991)	408	411	456	457	457	602	644	664	652
United Kingdom[2]	:		9,100	:	:	:	:	3,400	:	:	:
Norway	146	(1996)	273	329	348	476	507	551	546	523	531
Switzerland	:		616	:	455	473	464	489	506	509	517

1. Data refer to May 2009.
2. Data available through household survey and therefore with limited reliability.

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases and provisions for this profile.

Table 29: Sudan-born population abroad by selected countries of residence, 1 January 2000–2008

	Before 2000		2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ethiopia	1,959	(1994)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Kenya	43,280	(1999)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Uganda	88,391	(1991)	:	:	147,990	:	:	:	:	:	:
Chad	9,701	(1993)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Jordan	2,052	(1994)	:	:	:	:	2,740	:	:	:	:
Iraq	4,080	(1997)	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Turkey	:		213	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Canada	3,865	(1996)	:	7,475	:	:	:	:	12,590	:	:
USA(1)	5,582	(1990)	19,790	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	41,993
Australia[2]	1,257	(1991)	4,000	4,700	5,800	8,000	11,700	16,400	20,200	22,500	23,900
Belgium	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	520
Denmark	78	(1991)	245	233	354	402	446	460	504	504	611
Germany	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Greece	:		:	1,330	:	:	:	:	226	:	:
Spain	:		:	220	305	:	235	384	:	381	409
France	:		:	:	:	:	:	2,088	:	:	:
Italy	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Hungary	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	14	149	:
Netherlands	:		:	4,833	6,065	6,533	6,339	5,310	:	4,903	4,657
Austria	:		:	383	387	422	427	466	503	487	505
Finland	15	(1991)	70	63	169	170	323	552	747	764	774
Sweden	342	(1998)	710	773	793	832	961	1,041	1,121	1,174	1,274
United Kingdom	:		:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Norway	110	(1992)	341	392	428	548	585	665	698	739	804
Switzerland	:		:	482	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

1. ACS average 2006/2008.
2. Values from 1997 onwards are derived from mid-year estimates.

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases.

Table 30: Sudanese population in Saudi Arabia, comparison of available data and estimate for March 2010

	Males + Females		Females in %
Sudanese nationals, 1995 Census	242,508		
Source: Saudi Arabia Central Department of Statistics			
Sudanese nationals, estimate around 2000	205,957		
Source: DRC			
Sudanese nationals by sex and category, 25 May 2008			
Workers	275,577		2.1
Family members	223,366		61.0
TOTAL	498,943		28.5
Family members in % of total	44.8		
Family members per 100 workers	81.1	(a)	
Source: Saudi Arabia Ministry of Interior			
Sudanese workers registered in Sudan, 16 March 2010	551,768	(b)	
Source: SSWA			
Estimated Sudanese nationals at March 2010			
Sudanese workers registered in Sudan (corrected value)	386,200	(c)	
Family members per 100 workers (assumption)	75.0	(d)	
Estimated family members	289,800	(e)	
Sudanese not registered in any country	150,000–200,000	(f)	
TOTAL	826,000–876,000	(g)	
Source: SCMDPS			

(c) = Sudanese workers registered in Sudan (b) reduced by 30% to take in account those who moved ahead or returned

(d) = Family members per 100 workers (a) reduced to take in account the less family members linked to those who are there in irregular stauts or left the Country

(e) = (c) x (d)

(g) = (c) + (e) + (f)

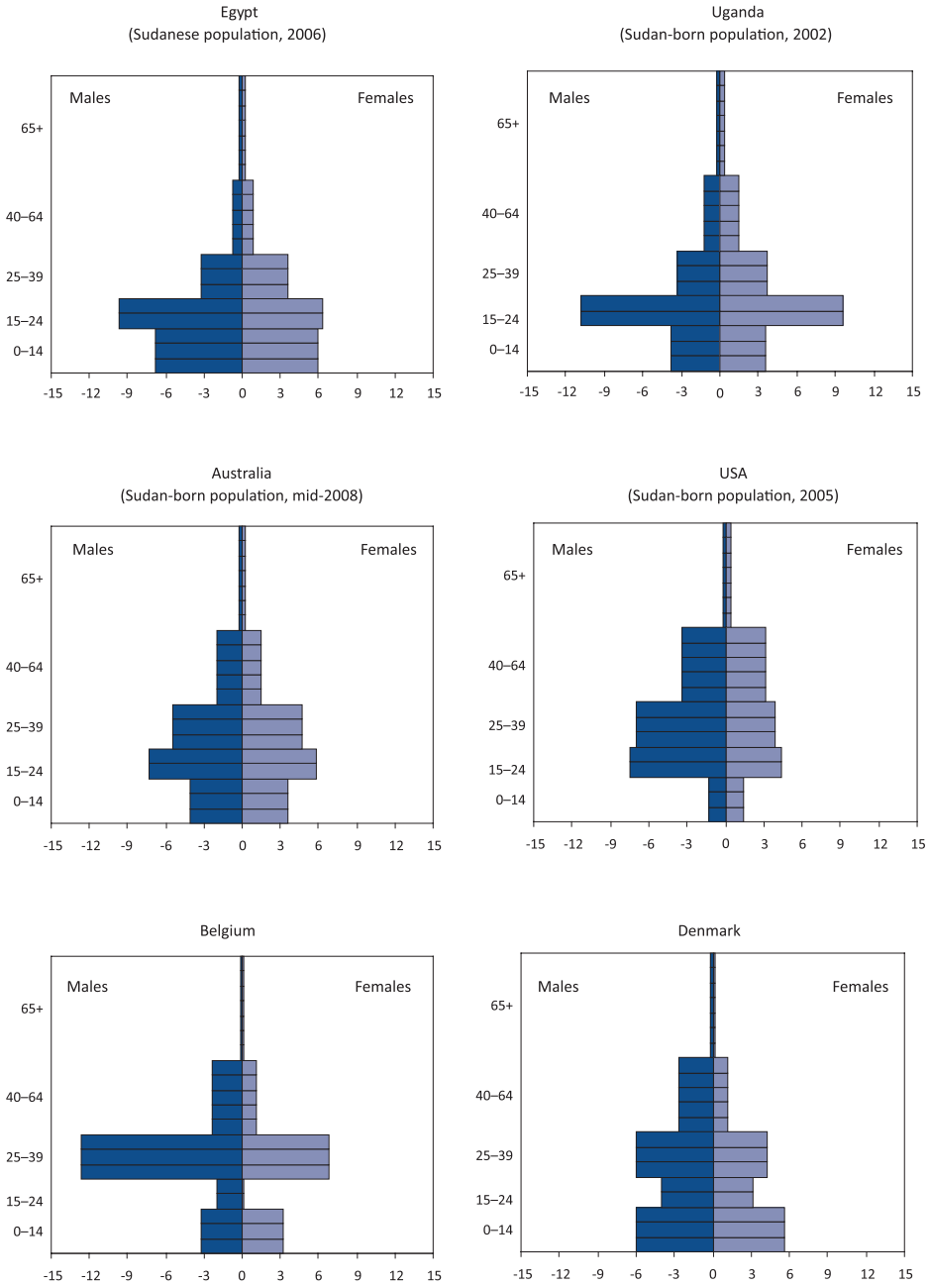
Table 31: Sudanese population abroad by selected countries of residence, age group and sex, 1 January 2008

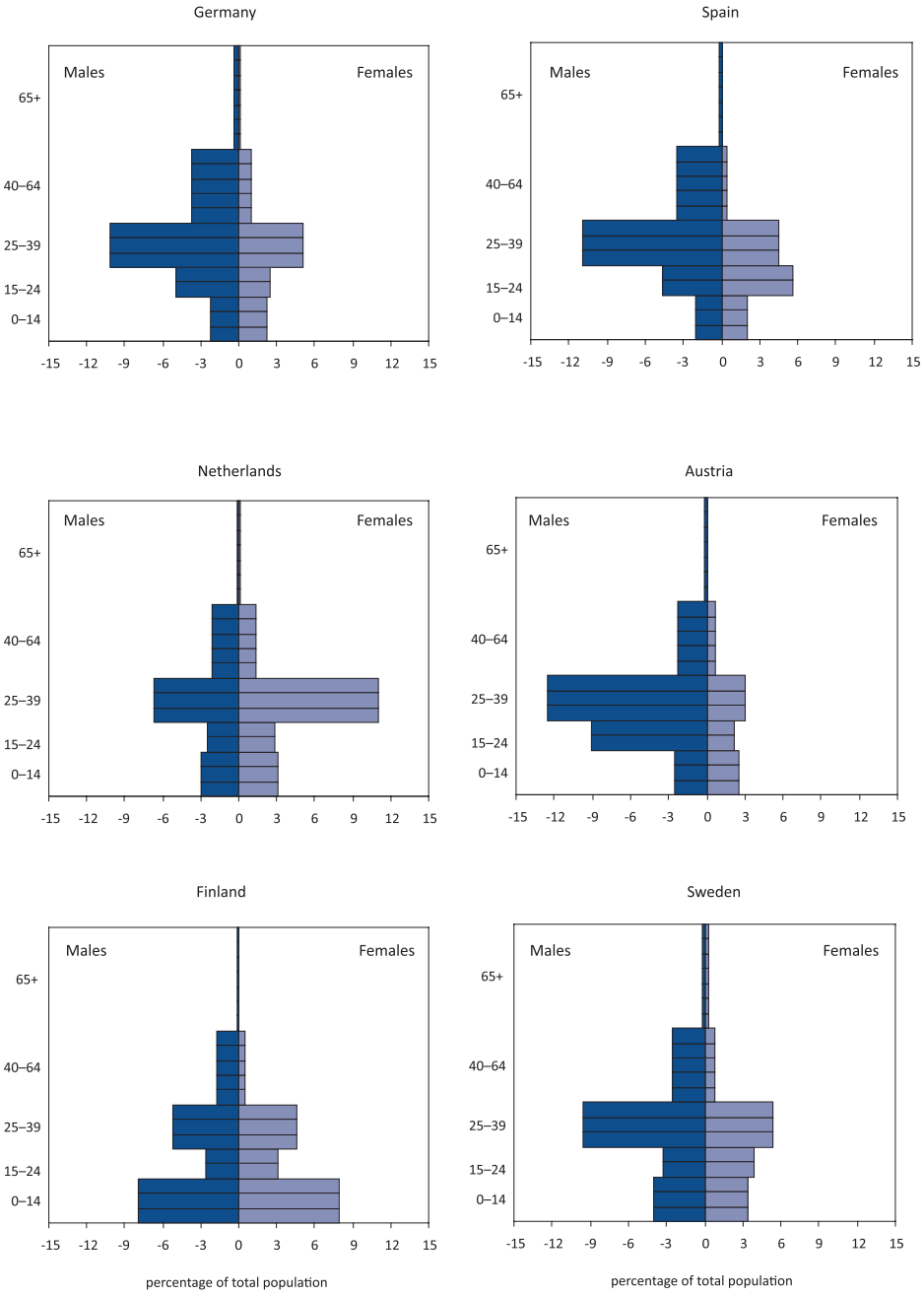
	Males + Females						Females					
	Absolute numbers						*in %*					
	0–14	15–24	25–39	40–64	65+	Total	0–14	15–24	25–39	40–64	65+	**Total**
Egypt[1,4]	1,017	853	542	202	48	2,662	46.9	39.4	52.4	54.5	56.3	**46.4**
Uganda[1,6]	33,120	60,490	31,190	19,390	3,800	147,990	48.5	47.2	52.0	54.4	53.9	**49.6**
Canada[1,4]	-	-	-	-	-	6,735	-	-	-	-	-	**32.6**
USA[1,7]	6,305	6,305	21,942	6,179	1,261	41,993	-	-	-	-	-	**36.9**
Australia[2]	5,769	6,540	7,575	4,349	563	24,796	47.0	44.1	46.9	43.7	53.3	**45.8**
Belgium	59	13	178	52	3	305	49.2	7.7	34.8	32.7	33.3	**36.1**
Denmark	215	88	188	116	9	616	48.4	44.3	41.5	31.0	55.6	**42.5**
Germany	380	434	1,327	694	66	2,901	50.0	33.4	33.5	21.8	27.3	**32.7**
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	674	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Spain	42	69	155	65	4	335	50.0	55.1	29.0	10.8	25.0	**33.4**
France[5]	-	-	-	-	-	1,211	-	-	-	-	-	**33.1**
Italy	-	-	-	-	-	2,106	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Hungary	4	8	35	36	2	85	50.0	25.0	25.7	13.9	-	**21.2**
Netherlands	137	81	401	134	5	758	51.1	54.3	62.3	38.8	60.0	**55.3**
Austria	54	79	165	53	4	355	50.0	19.0	19.4	22.6	25.0	**24.5**
Finland	493	117	301	117	4	1,032	50.1	54.7	46.8	23.1	25.0	**46.5**
Sweden	144	93	293	111	11	652	45.8	54.8	36.2	25.2	63.6	**39.6**
United Kingdom[5,8]	-	-	-	-	-	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	**11.8**
Norway	159	98	200	72	2	531	48.4	43.9	47.0	31.9	0.0	**44.6**
Switzerland	124	61	137	180	15	517	54.8	57.4	54.7	32.8	26.7	**46.6**

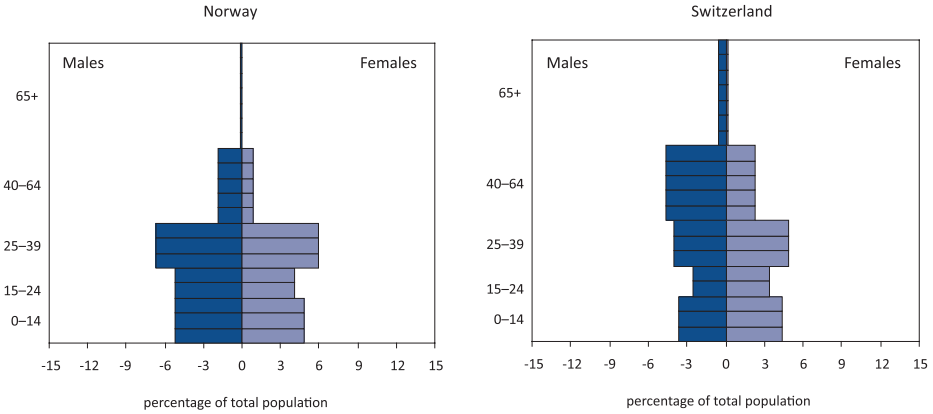
1. Sudan-born population
2. mid-2008
3. 2007
4. 2006
5. 2005
6. 2002
7. ACS estimate for 2006/2008 referrying to age groups 0-17, 18-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65+
8. Data available through household survey and therefore with limited reliability

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases.

Figure 23: Age pyramids of Sudanese population residing abroad in selected countries, 2008




Germany
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
Spain
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
Netherlands
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
Austria
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
Finland
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
percentage of total population
Sweden
Males
Females
65+
40–64
25–39
15–24
0–14
-15 -12 -9 -6 -3 0 3 6 9 12 15
percentage of total population



Sources: EUROSTAT, OECD, UNGMD, national publications.

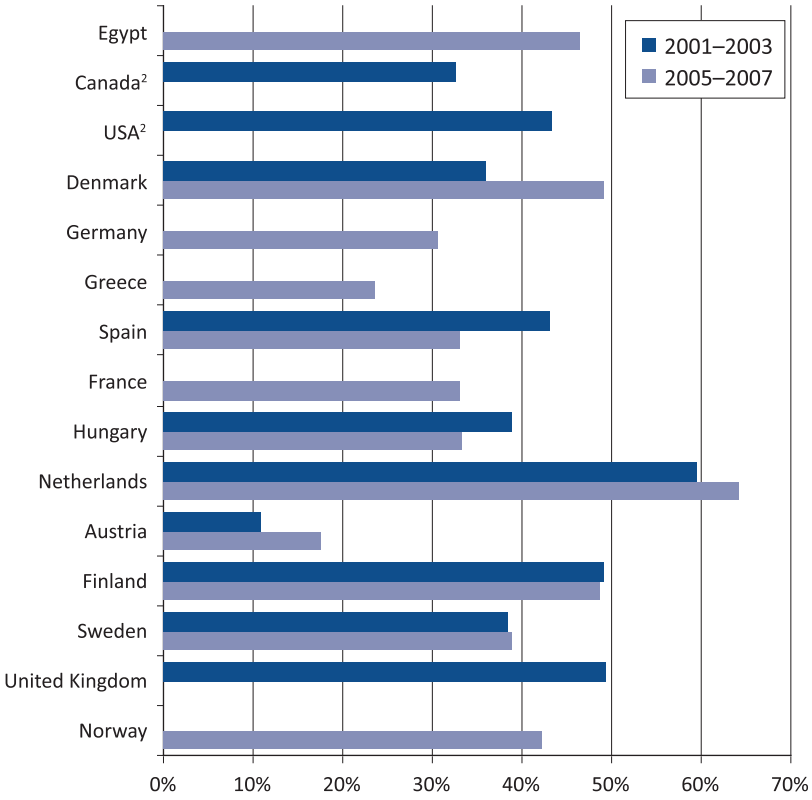
Table 32: Sudanese immigrants according to selected receiving countries, 2000–2007

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Turkey	368	248	214	220	238	277	291	199
Canada	761	1,179	1,368	1,533	1,508	1,039	832	703
USA[1]	1,531	1,650	2,921	1,883	3,211	5,231	5,504	2,930
Australia	601	1,161	1,089	2,784	4,604	5,661	3,798	2,523
Belgium	-	8	-	22	-	-	-	-
Denmark	42	147	56	47	38	54	73	61
Germany	-	-	578	642	840	551	386	413
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	61	27
Spain	24	32	32	28	22	41	101	48
France	16	2	18	101	37	222	238	252
Italy	41	-	77	118	202	166	-	-
Hungary	-	3	2	5	7	2	4	4
Netherlands	236	188	146	106	69	47	48	35
Austria	-	50	109	121	86	84	39	73
Finland	2	113	7	146	299	244	19	15
Sweden	43	83	30	54	146	101	96	94
United Kingdom[2]	36	215	54	344	1,011	181	-	-
Norway	61	6	129	60	86	64	53	73
Switzerland	-	-	48	52	90	74	50	55

1. Sudan-born immigrants
2. Data available through sample survey and therefore with limited reliability

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), UNDESA (2009b).

Figure 24: Share of females among the Sudanese yearly immigrants in selected receiving countries, 2001–2007[1]



1. Average on three or less years according to data availability
2. Share of females among Suban-born yearly immigrants

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), national publications/databases.

Table 33: Acquisition of foreign citizenship by Sudanese citizens by selected countries, 2000–2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Chad	-	-	-	-	-	-	217[1]		
Saudi Arabia	-	-	-	-	-	-	137[1]		
Yemen	-	-	-	-	-	-	102[1]		
Bahrein	-	-	-	-	-	-	238[1]		
UAE	-	-	-	-	-	-	134[1]		
India	-	-	-	-	-	-	165[1]		
Canada	741	587	514	510	610	734	1,343	1,410	-
USA	470	739	1,012	839	1,104	1,551	2,587	2,785	-
Australia	298	414	517	598	834	1,429	2,793	-	-
Belgium	23	12	12	14	21	21	20	44	-
Denmark	-	-	25	2	20	22	14	-	-
Germany[2]	174	178	202	179	206	121	116	89	-
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Spain	-	-	8	5	4	5	10	11	-
France	41	54	31	68	65	104	102	75	-
Italy	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	13	49
Hungary	-	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	-
Netherlands[2]	158	-	189	103	93	54	114	122	-
Austria[2]	7	10	15	27	36	45	15	3	-
Finland	-	-	9	2	2	4	2	4	-
Sweden	-	-	24	22	34	43	69	57	-
United Kingdom	1,785	1,270	1,605	1,135	910	1,000	965	735	570
Norway	9	29	14	23	37	65	79	66	-
Switzerland	-	-	17	11	23	38	25	37	-

1. From 5 December 2005 to 2 September 2008
2. Naturalisations only

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010a), MPI (2010), national publications/databases, SSWA (reported in the referred EDULINK / IMMIS report).

Table 34: Sudanese refugees in neighbouring countries, 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2009 in %
Egypt	28,974	27,372	26,644	4,113	1.1
Central African Rep.	21,897	16,702	16,701	16,696	4.3
Chad	209,000	209,000	209,000	209,000	53.8
Dem. Rep. of Congo	35,094	33,185	33,168	33,168	8.5
Uganda	200,751	183,417	77,318	47,401	12.2
Kenya	67,400	48,241	38,452	37,865	9.7
Ethiopia	71,357	51,458	41,090	40,141	10.3
Eritrea	433	433	430	215	0.1
TOTAL	634,906	569,808	442,803	388,599	100.0

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, data provided for this profile).

Table 35: Voluntary returns of Sudanese refugees by country of origin, from 2005 to 26 June 2010

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Egypt	145	881	1,602	954	527	101	4,210
Central African Republic	9,556	4,547	5,195	1	5	-	19,304
Dem. Rep. of Congo	33,496	6,419	1,909	8	-	-	41,832
Uganda	16,414	5,835	76,575	46,858	29,917	2,070	177,669
Kenya	163	7,852	19,159	9,789	587	-	37,550
Ethiopia	10,706	5,937	21,394	10368	949	12	49,366
Eritrea	212	-	3	-	-	-	215
Other countries	5	6	196	10	16	3	236
TOTAL	**70,697**	**31,477**	**126,033**	**67,988**	**32,001**	**2,186**	**330,382**

Source: UNHCR Southern Sudan (data provided for this profile, based on registration in countries of origin).

Table 36: Repatriations and voluntary returns of Sudanese refugees by country of origin, 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008
	Voluntary returns under tripartite agreements[1]			
Egypt	-	-	-	-
Central African Rep.	-	3,262	5,154	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	-	5,550	963	-
Uganda	-	5,749	17,108	41,286
Kenya	-	1,807	4,767	8,081
Ethiopia	-	4,625	17,631	9,700
Eritrea	-	-	-	-
Other countries	-	3	196	9
TOTAL	-	20,996	45,822	59,076
	Assisted voluntary returns			
Egypt	43	881	1,602	589
Central African Rep.	-	1,285	41	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	-	869	973	-
Uganda	31	86	226	495
Kenya	133	379	27	-
Ethiopia	-	1,312	2,268	149
Eritrea	3	3	-	-
Other countries	5	3	-	-
TOTAL	215	4,818	5,137	1,233
	Voluntary spontaneous returns (without assistance)[2]			
Egypt	102	-	-	-
Central African Rep.	9,556	-	-	-
Dem. Rep. of Congo	33,496	-	-	-
Uganda	16,383	-	59,241	-
Kenya	30	5,666	14,365	-
Ethiopia	10,706	-	1,495	-
Eritrea	212	-	-	-
Other countries	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	70,485	5,666	75,101	-
	TOTAL			
TOTAL	**70,700**	**31,480**	**126,060**	**60,309**

1. Tripartite agreements established by Sudan, the neighbouring country and UNHCR. No tripartite agreements exist with Egypt and Eritrea

2. Based on estimates on the number of persons not resulting anymore in host countries

Source: COR (GoNU Ministry of Interior, reported by the National Population Council, 2009).

Table 37: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by country of residence[1], 9 March 2010

Continent/ country	Absolute numbers	% of total	Continent/ country	Absolute numbers	% of total
Africa			Oman	7,514	0.947
Algeria	27	0.003	Pakistan	144	0.018
Chad	173	0.022	Qatar	21,701	2.734
Djibouti	26	0.003	Syria	802	0.101
Egypt	1,394	0.176	Yemen	19,575	2.466
Eritrea	29	0.004	Europe		
Ethiopia	65	0.008	Austria	32	0.004
Kenya	69	0.009	Belgium	62	0.008
Libya	58,890	7.418	France	241	0.030
Morocco	54	0.007	Germany	167	0.021
Nigeria	150	0.019	Greece	137	0.017
Somalia	47	0.006	Ireland	95	0.012
South Africa	45	0.006	Italy	223	0.028
Tunisia	38	0.005	Netherlands	112	0.014
Uganda	45	0.006	Norway	31	0.004
Asia			Romania	42	0.005
Jordan	1,588	0.200	Russia	68	0.009
United Arab Emirates	59,961	7.553	Spain	52	0.007
Bahrain	1,459	0.184	Sweden	50	0.006
Saudi Arabia	551,768	69.506	Switzerland	106	0.013
Iraq	52,441	6.606	Turkey	62	0.008
Kuwait	9,855	1.241	United Kingdom	916	0.115
China	88	0.011	America and Oceania		
India	110	0.014	Australia	27	0.003
Indonesia	49	0.006	Canada	178	0.022
Japan	74	0.009	United States	1,220	0.154
Lebanon	1,215	0.153	All other countries	452	0.057
Malaysia	168	0.021	**TOTAL**	**793,843**	**100.000**

1. Individual countries for which are registered at least 26 Sudanese workers

Source: SSWA (data provided for this profile).

Table 38: Sudanese working abroad registered at SSWA by occupation and sex, 9 March 2010

	Total	Males	Females
Medical specialists	999	761	238
General practitioners	6,545	4,857	1,688
Medical assistants	175	130	45
Veterinarians	931	563	368
Pharmacists	909	642	267
Agricultural engineers	692	453	239
Technical engineers	2,181	1,573	608
College engineers	11,256	9,121	2,135
Professors	876	732	144
Lecturers	1,298	894	404
Associate and assistant professors	579	414	165
Seconded teachers	4,366	3,443	923
Judges	208	162	46
Lawyers	679	506	173
Legal Advisers	444	303	141
Investors and businessmen	669	624	45
Managers and organizations experts	176	149	27
Employees	90,705	71,841	18,864
Manual workers	480,397	369,380	111,017
Soldiers	921	679	242
People looking for job	188,342	109,406	78,936
Not stated	1,029	879	150
TOTAL	**794,377**	**577,512**	**216,865**

Source: SSWA (data provided for this profile).

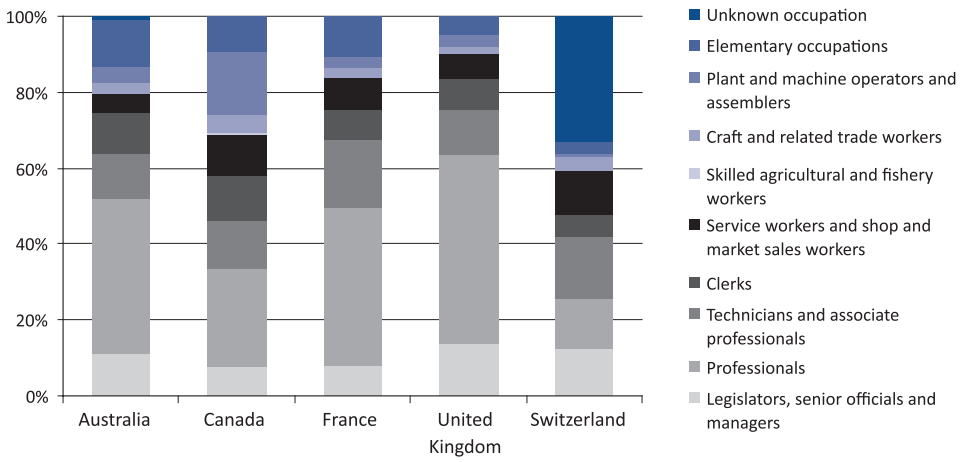
Table 39: Education and employment of Sudanese and other immigrants[1] in OECD countries, around 2000

	Sudan	Arab States	World
Stock of international migrants (thousands)	42.1	4,802.9	75,715.9
Educational attainment levels of international migrants (% of all migrants aged 15+)			
Less than upper secondary	23.4	49.5	41.0
Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	32.9	27.4	32.7
Tertiary	39.7	20.8	23.5
Tertiary emigration rate (%)	4.6	6.4	3.7
Economic activity status of international migrants			
Labour force participation rate[2]	59.4	56.1	59.7
Unemployment rate[3]			
Total unemployment rate[3]	16.2	18.3	9.5
By level of educational attainment			
Less than upper secondary	25.1	24.4	13.6
Upper secondary or post-secondary non-tertiary	14.8	16.8	9.0
Tertiary	13.9	10.2	5.5

1. Population aged 15 years and above
2. Number of persons in the labour force (employed or unemployed) in percentage of working-age population (aged 15+)
3. Unemployed as percentage of labour force

Source: OECD (2008 and 2010a), UNDP (2009, calculation of selected rates based on OECD, 2010a).

Figure 25: Sudan-born workers with tertiary education by occupation[1] in selected countries, around 2000



1. Based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) 1988

Source: OECD (2010b).

Table 40: Sudanese leaving for working abroad with registered contract by receiving country, 1998–2007

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	TOTAL
Saudi Arabia	15,680	39,170	33,361	28,802	28,834	17,392	14,904	9,885	6,825	11,641	206,494
UAE	86	1,143	1,386	1,358	994	1,001	1,010	792	813	1,015	9,598
Qatar	254	485	742	530	494	312	272	252	478	655	4,474
Kuwait	-	-	11	20	38	147	227	120	146	170	879
Oman	13	17	19	42	235	42	85	121	56	119	749
Bahrein	-	-	26	-	20	8	7	2	1	5	69
Yemen	3	4		-	25	9	4	1	3	7	56
Jordan	14	21	3	-	1	1	4	1	1	1	47
Libya	-	6	3	-	5	3	-	-	4	4	25
Lebanon	-	-	-	-		-	1	-	2	1	4
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	3
Other countries	1	1	-	9	2	6	-	10	10	-	39
TOTAL	**16,051**	**40,847**	**35,551**	**30,761**	**30,650**	**18,921**	**16,514**	**11,184**	**8,339**	**13,619**	**222,437**

Source: SSWA (reported in the referred EDULINK / IMMIS report).

Table 41: Sudanese leaving for working abroad with registered contract by receiving country and occupation, 2007

	Professionals and other scientists	Managers and administrators	Technicians	Clerks and accountants	Sales and services workers	Agriculture, animal husbandry and hunting	Handcrafts workers	Plan and machine operators and assem-blers	Elementary occupations	TOTAL
Saudi Arabia	442	21	253	99	986	5,423	454	3,366	597	11,641
UAE	100	37	29	77	113	347	51	76	185	1,015
Qatar	34	10	5	16	87	302	14	58	129	655
Kuwait	-	-	-	-	19	86	4	16	45	170
Oman	68	5	4	1	9	-	-	1	31	119
Bahrein	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	5
Yemen	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7
Jordan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Libya	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Lebanon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
UK	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	**655**	**73**	**291**	**193**	**1,215**	**6,158**	**523**	**3,517**	**994**	**13,619**

Source: SSWA (reported in the referred EDULINK / IMMIS report).

Table 42: Sudanese students in tertiary education[1] in selected countries, academic years 1997/98–2006/07

	1997/ 1998	1998/ 1999	1999/ 2000	2000/ 2001	2001/ 2002	2002/ 2003	2003/ 2004	2004/ 2005	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	-	303	270
USA	294	300	327	317	378	431	279	303	320	328
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	10	10	36
Belgium	-	15	15	11	9	10	11	17	19	13
Denmark	9	10	3	5	6	15	14	9	13	16
Germany	524	554	602	587	572	781	542	460	397	373
Greece	-	0	0	0	19	17	21	22	78	81
Spain	2	6	8	2	2	3	4	4	3	4
France	73	6	11	12	54	55	54	52	49	42
Italy	22	20	13	18	17	18	17	18	22	19
Hungary	20	14	-	10	14	4	3	4	2	6
Netherlands	-	25	56	71	99	76	72	71	61	53
Austria	54	52	54	50	27	32	25	24	20	19
Finland	14	21	17	13	12	8	12	16	15	18
Sweden	35	42	44	53	45	48	53	44	62	60
United Kingdom[2]	303	381	314	316	306	277	863	885	856	909
Norway	23	23	26	38	34	44	40	41	37	41
Switzerland	-	-	-	-	10	14	14	14	15	12

1. First stage of tertiary education according to ISCED 1997, i.e. programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 5A) and programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 5B), and Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6)
2. Data before 2003/2004 refer to non-resident students only

Sources: EUROSTAT (2010), OECD (2010c).

Table 43: Sudan-born students in tertiary education[1] in selected countries by field of study, 2000–2002

	General Programme	Education	Art and Humanities	Social Sciences, Business and Law	Science	Engineering, Manufacturing and Construction	Agriculture	Health and Welfare	Services	Unknown	Total
Canada	10	80	200	1,125	345	560	175	275	70	0	2,840
Australia	0	66	102	298	141	154	26	140	22	35	984
Czech Rep.	0	1	3	5	2	12	0	10	0	2	35
Denmark	3	5	14	4	6	5	6	4	0	0	47
Ireland	48	0	9	30	15	9	9	213	3	21	357
Greece	0	18	77	126	39	105	5	74	21	16	481
Spain	0	0	20	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Hungary	0	2	5	4	1	15	3	28	1	0	59
Austria	0	4	15	20	13	9	5	11	0	12	89
Slovakia	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	3	0	0	7
Finland	0	0	1	3	1	3	2	4	0	1	15
Sweden	0	5	20	55	30	40	10	65	5	50	280
Norway	7	5	9	18	17	3	7	20	1	4	91
Other OECD countries	0	3	3	15	3	9	0	23	0	6	62
Total OECD	**69**	**189**	**479**	**1,724**	**613**	**925**	**248**	**870**	**123**	**147**	**5,387**

1. First stage of tertiary education according to ISCED 1997, i.e. programmes with academic orientation (ISCED 5A) and programmes with occupation orientation (ISCED 5B), and Second stage of tertiary education leading to an advanced research qualification (ISCED 6)

Source: OECD (2010c).

Table 44: IOM Assisted Voluntary Returns (AVR) of Sudanese migrants by country of origin, 2005–2009

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	Total
Egypt	-	-			165	165
Libya	-	-	170	453		623
Iraq and Jordan	636	351	273	114		1,374
Lebanon	-	-			11	11
Syria	-	-	1			1
Belgium	-	-		1		1
Greece	-	-	1	4		5
Italy	-	-			11	11
Malta	-	-		6	1	7
United Kingdom	9	43	40	21	5	118
Norway	-	-			1	1
Switzerland	1	1	4	2		8
Mexico	-	1				1
TOTAL	**646**	**396**	**489**	**601**	**194**	**2,326**

1. People belonging to various categories of migrants such as trafficked migrants and asylum applicants returning before decision

Source: IOM (2010a).

Table 45: Returns of Qualified Sudanese (RQS) and Temporary Returns of Qualified Sudanese migrants (TRQS) by field, 2006–2009

	2006	2007	2008	2009	TOTAL
RQS					
Education[1]	24	105	64	89	282
Health	-	16	26	14	56
Infrastructure[1]	-	10	11	1	22
Finance	-	-	4	-	4
Agriculture	-	-	5	1	6
Culture and information[1]	-	-	-	6	6
Local government	-	-	6	2	8
Animal resources	-	-	-	7	7
UN / INGO	-	-	1	1	2
Self employment	-	-	-	1	1
Diaspora	-	11	7	17	35
Private sector	-	-	-	6	6
TOTAL	24	142	124	145	435
RQS dependents	50	387	321	229	987
RQS TOTAL	74	529	445	374	1,422
TRQS under IOM programmes					
Education	2	20	1	1	24
Health	2	3	5	5	15
Infrastructure	-	-	1	2	3
Program Management and Administration	1	7	1	6	15
IT Communication	-	4	-	1	5
Water	-	-	1	3	4
Social Working	-	-	-	1	1
Information and Media	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL	5	34	9	20	68
TRQS under TOKTEN	15	7	10	11	43

1. Qualified candidates only

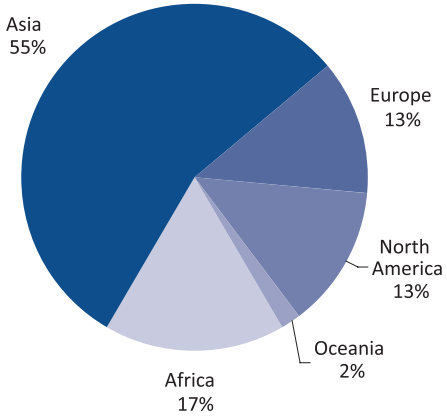
Sources: IOM (2010a), UNDP (2010).

Table 46: Summary remittances data, Sudan, Arab countries and world, 2007

	Sudan	Arab states	World
Total inflow remittances (USD millions)	1,769	31,983	370,765
Total outflow remittances (USD millions)	2	30,536	248,283
Inflow remittances per capita (USD)	46	125	58
Outflow remittances per migrant (USD)	3	1,861	1,464

Sources: World Bank (2009) and UNDP (2009, calculation based on World Bank, 2009, and UNDESA, 2009c).

Figure 26: Migrants' remittances by continent of origin, 2007



Source: UNDP (2009, calculation based on Ratha and Shaw, 2006).

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